BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO 43 BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road,
Telephone No. 20923.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

xThroough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
19th Feb.	ALIPORE*† ..	China & Japan.
20th Feb.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
24th ,,	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
28th ,,	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, & Japan. For Australia.
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
11th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.
† Proceeds to Karachi

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
19th Feb.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
24th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
3rd Mar.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	rrival.	Departure.
xMurorau Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb	16 Feb.
Jersey Moor	..	4305	19th ,,	2 nMar.
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	21 ,,	25 Feb.
Singapore Maru ..	.. ..	5869	17 ,,	3 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 ,,	14 ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	6976	7 March	21 ,,
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 ,,	25 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 ,,	5 Apri

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	285	179

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.
For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building, Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay,
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such s (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY. Bombay Pra s

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS, for our branches in U. P. Cash security from Rupees 2,000 to 5,000 essential without which no application will be considered. Apply immediately stating along with other particulars (a) cash security you can give (b) the minimum pay acceptable. SECRETARY, U.P. Circle, Hindustan National Bank, Ltd., ALLAHABAD.
A R2705

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2717

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—As new, never worked, electrically driven cask making plant by RANSOME & CO., England. Output 1,000 forty gallon casks per week of 60 hours. The machinery is also suitable for making hogsheads. Machines are independently driven by 110/115 volts direct current motors. For further particulars apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 26085

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD,,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG HIGHLY EDUCATED BANIA with decent income in Bombay wants to marry young, beautiful, educated Bania girl. Correspondence confidential. Write Box No. 1246, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2685

PERSONAL.

11 O'CLOCK.—H. B.—My address is Mazharul Hasan, Aftab Manzil, Pipar (Jodhpur).
P R2688

PROFESSION.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2722

FINANCIAL.

A well organised and an INFLUENTIAL BUSINESSMAN, carrying on Business in Machinery, Electrical, Hardware, Heavy Chemicals, Mill Stores and Indent Line WANTS a HONEST, RELIABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN as a PARTNER with a capital of at least one Lac and Fifty thousand. The applicant must state age and give Commercial and Banking references with proper credentials. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—One VICTORIA with Horse in sound condition. Apply Box No. 1254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2710

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REQUIRED by Hamburg firm, INDIAN AGENCIES for General Import and Export. Only firms of first class standing need apply with full particulars to Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T26073

DON'T FAIL to receive quotations from LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE K. N. SAILOR PRESS, 77-79, Chowpati Road, Bombay, 7 before placing your printing order with any other press. Call our REPRESENTATIVE for estimates or dial 41041.
T R2713

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs. Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2608

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from LADY GRADUATES possessing the L. T. degree and a knowledge of Urdu for the post of Superintendent of Corporation Girls' Schools, Madras. Salary Rs. 80-5-100-10-150. Applicants should state their nationality and caste, date of birth, institutions where they were educated, the vernacular languages known to them and their previous services, if any, in the Educational Department. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1926.

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Commissioner,
Corporation of Madras.
26087

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that at about 2-30 a.m. on the 16th instant on train in motion between Lilapur and Sabli Road near distant signal some culprit boarded my II Class Compartment and robbed me of my Leather Suit-Case, which together with other goods contained one certificate of 225 shares of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. and Transfer Deed for the same signed by the Assistant of Messrs. Andrew Peterson Buxter and John Tait, judgment copy of the Behrampur Sessions Judge and other papers and documents pertaining to Court, etc. The public is informed to make no personal use of the same and further to dispatch any or all of the above mentioned documents, if found, to Railway-Police Sub-Inspector's Office at Viramgam.

HUSAIN HAJI HASSAM.
Bombay, date 18-2.26.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IN MODIFICATION of this Office Notice No. A.D.M./19 of 15th February, 1926, the following Polling Stations have been finally fixed under Regulation 2, Part IV of the Bye-Election of the Bombay City (North) Non-Mahomedan Constituency to be held on THURSDAY, 4th March, 1926, i.e., three instead of four polling stations.

Polling hours—8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

No. of Polling Station.	Place	Polling Area. Municipal Ward.
1.	The Premises formerly used as a Common Prison, Jail Road East, Umarkhady ...	B and E
2.	Damoder Thackersey Mulji Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel.	F
3.	Antonio D'Silva School, at the junction of Portuguese Church Street and Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar.	G

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector and
Returning Officer.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of metal and soft Murum for the roads in the Bombay Suburban District. The supply is to be made before the end of May 1926.

The details regarding the terms on which the supply is to be made can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Andheri during office hours. The Tender should be addressed to the President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri and must reach him on or before 1st March, 1926. Earnest money at 5 per cent. of the estimated amount should accompany each Tender. If the Tender is accepted, the tenderer will have to deposit money as security at 10 per cent. The earnest money will be forfeited if after his Tender has been accepted, the tenderer shall refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenders will be opened before the Board's Meeting to be held on 5th March, 1926, and the tenderers may, if they wish, be present that day.

The figures of materials required are rough estimates but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the quantity in excess of the requirements of the Local Board.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Gazdar Hall,
Andheri, 17th February, 1926.
C26088

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

AN experienced MAHOMEDAN UNDERGRADUATE or MATRICULATE, strong in Persian for A. V. School here to teach English to Mahomedan students of the first four Anglo-Urdu standards. Post is pensionable and carries pay at Rs. 40 to 60 p.m.

Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned before 10th of March, 1926.

G. G. JAHAGIRDAR,
L. C. P. & S.,
Chairman, Schools Committee,
Malegaon City Municipality.

Malegaon City Municipal Office.
Dated, 15-1-1926.
26076

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOOSA HAJI ABDUL RAHIM, of Bombay, has contracted to sell his 7/24 share right, title and interest in the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Beebee Jan Street and Naran Dharu Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 522 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/2700 and New Survey No. 2108, Cadastral No. 666, Mandvi Division and bounded, on the East by Naran Dharu Street, on the West by the house of Haji Abdulla Haji Nurmahomed, on the North by the house of Purshotam Damodar, on the South by Beebee Jan Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 800 and 896 and Street No. 8, 12 and 74, 78, 80 and 88.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1926.

DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26091

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MEHTA PURSHOTAM MULJI, Hindu inhabitant, temporarily carrying on business as Commission Agents at Madras. ..... Deceased.

Bai KASTURBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, Hindu Inhabitant, of Sihor Bhavnagar State, now temporarily residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 13th day of February, 1926.

Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26089

WITHOUT KNIFE OR INJECTION

Asthma, Cataract, Diabetes, Impotency, Hysteria, Insanity, Gonorrhoea, Paralysis Sprue, Syphilia, Consumption, Nervous-Debility, Irregularities of mense, Leucorrhoea, etc., etc.

Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Homoe.)
Homoeopathic Physician.
64, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalbadevi Bombay No. 2.
Hours:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 3479 of 1925.

MESSRS. RAMDUTT SHRIGOPAL. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JETHABHAI MULJI ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have instituted the above suit against you under Order 37, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code to recover Rs. 5,671-4-0 due to them at the foot of a writing, dated the 30th day of May, 1925, with interest and costs, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date hereof, for leave to appear and defend this suit, in default whereof the plaintiffs will be entitled to a decree for Rs. 5,671-4-0 with interest and costs.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of December, 1925.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER.
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C26092

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Auction Sale of Old wire, Cable chain, Boat oar, (Empty paint, casks and steel oil Barrels, and Oil drums and Ghee tins, and Keg paint, and Acid jars, and cases), 2 Barges, Cabooses, Platform scales, Tea lead, Old aluminium utensils, Troop and gally gear, Life jackets, Old carpets, Horse stalls, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the B.I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above-mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd February, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot, in godown No. E45 of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Laljee and Co., by order of the insurance office concerned the following damaged cotton ex. s.s. "Karapara":

12 Bales African Cotton.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
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AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Present

"I AM THE LAW"

A tale of the North West Mounted Police and Snow Regions of the Yukon Trail.

"I AM THE LAW"

Starring

ALICE LAKE, KENNETH HARLAN and Others

Pathe Super Gazette

The World's News in Pictures includes

India's New Viceroy
Oxford Trial Crew
Cambridge Trial Crew.

WEMBLEY IN THE HANDS OF THE HOUSE BREAKERS.

TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Commencing TO-MORROW THE COMEDIAN WHO MAKES THE WORLD LAUGH!

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"WHY WORRY?"

SIX REELS OF LAUGHTER.

IF YOU WANT TO BE HAPPY! SEE

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

HIS LATEST SUPER COMEDY

"WHY WORRY?"

RESERVE YOUR SEATS TO-DAY!

Booking Office opens from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. till 11 p.m.

This HAROLD LLOYD Production has cost an enormous sum and the prices will be as follows:—

Gallery 6 Ans., Balcony 12 As., Orchestra Stalls Rs. 1-8, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4, Stalls Rs. 3.

Grand Opportunity to the Lovers of Indian Music.

GRAND CONCERT

BY

Prof. BALKRISNABUVA KAPLESHVARI AND HIS PARTY

AT

MARVARI VIDYALAYA

SANDHURST ROAD

On Saturday, 20th February 1926 9-30 p.m

NOTE.—In this Concert Prof. SHANKARRAVE will play on different sorts of Instruments. Besides that an Indian Orchestra is inserted in the Programme.

Tickets can be had at the undermentioned Place:

MANAGER,
SHRI SARASVATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA,
No. 2, Thakurdwar.

SCIENTIFIC HOMOEOPATIC

treatment without operation or injection for Cataract, Ozaena, Tonsillitis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Hernia, Piles, Fistula, Hydrocele, Elephantiasis, Tumours, Cancers, Carbuncles, Sprue, Obstinate Malaria, etc. by experienced physicians.

ROY & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
M

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
A
"SELF-MADE MAN"
FEATURING
WILLIAM RUSSELL
The Story of a Novice who wasn't afraid of financial magnates but surrendered to Cupid.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
IN
"LA BOHEME"
Booking at Messrs S. Rose & Co. Ltd,

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.
THE CROWNED KING OF COMEDIANS IN A CINEMATIC DELIRIUM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS!
BUSTER KEATON
In his latest and greatest feature comedy
SHERLOCK JR.
Metro-comedy de luxe in 5 parts
—NEW GAGS AND NEW STUNTS
ALL THE WAY THROUGH!

THE EMPIRE
NEXT SATURDAY
THE NEW GIGANTIC
QUO VADIS?
Never before Shown in India.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A WEALTH OF FUN AND THRILLS.
'NO MORE WOMEN'
A Comedy Drama with a lot of laughs featuring
MADGE BELLAMY
AND
MATT MOORE
THE REAL GLOOM-KILLER
"IT'S A GIFT"
A PATHE COMEDY WITH
SNUB POLLARD
Roars of laughter from start to finish

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A Sure Success.—A Historical Masterpiece
Shree Krishna Film Company's Super Production
PANNA RATNA or JEWEL OF MEWAR
A Beautiful Historical masterpiece of Rajasthan—in which one brave nurse sacrificed her only child for country and King. Full of Patriotism.
Photo by Mr. CHATURBHOY PATEL.
Directed by Mr. HARSHADRAY MEHTA
DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Chawl Road.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18.
Singapore Maru, Mori, Kobe.
Atlantic, Olsen, Antwerp.
Alipore, Harrison, Kobe.
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19.
Begum, Peet, Rangoon.
Cope Ortegal, McMaster, Akyab.

LOADING.

Feb. 18.
Steamer Jerseymoor for Kobe.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Bloemfontein, 2958, Leith, 22/3, K N and Co.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 27/2, M M and Co.
6 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 19/2, Graham Trading Co.
7 Vigo, 3243, V. D., 19/2, J F and Co.
8 Mundra, 4461, K'chi, 19/2, M M and Co.
10 Sarvistan, 4845, K'chi, 20/2, A Nemazee and Co.
12 China, 4153, Aden, 6/3, M M and Co.
13 Oost Cappelle, 333, M Coast, 20/2, Merchant S N Co.
15 Sunheath, 3895, N.F., 20/2, Graham Trading Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania, 3313, Trieste, 20/2, L Triestino.
3 Bankura, 1995, P Gulf, 24/2, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busra, 19/2, M M and Co.
6 Port Said Maru, 4260, Kobe, N.F., O S Kaisha.
7 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Japan, 22/2, C & W. O S Kaisha.
8 Jethou, 2781, N.F., 23/2, Volkart Bros.
12 & 13 Cape Ortegal, 3136, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
16 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 18/2, L Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jeypore 3209 China, N.F. M M & Co.
B Lahore, 3143, China, N.F., M M and Co.
G Nordmark, 906, Bangkok, 19/2, F F C and Co.
M Shakuntala, 282, M Coast Ports, 18/2, R Assaria and Co.
Q Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 18.

S S Rajputana for London:—32 bales cow hides, 9 bales sheep skins, C Rahimtoola and Sons; 14 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son; 19 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 60 cwts condiments, Poonjiaji and Co; 22 boxes cotton prints, 7 bales woollen carpets, 11 cases bristles, 54 bales lamb skins, 6 bales raw skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 555 cwts black pepper, 42 cwts appricot kernel, E Virjee and Co.

For Constantinople:—5 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff.

S S Bloemfontein for Hull:—1060 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Gerania for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—126 cwts mehdi powder, A A Kadar.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co; 15 bales wool, R Peerchand; 4 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 1 bale wool, V Oomersey.

For Marseilles:—40 cwts wax, P Koowarjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.

For Glasgow:—5 bales cotton yarn, James Finlay and Co Ltd; 15 bales cotton yarn, Grahams Trading Co Ltd.

For Alexandritta:—50 bales cotton grey twist, A H Diab.

S S Vigo for Barcelona:—85 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 75 cwts dried casings, S M H Kadarbakhsh.

For Dunkirk:—672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—330 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—2000 bars silver bars, The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd; 40 cwts turpentine, W Heywood and Clark.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—50 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4 cwts rhino horns, H Ramji and Sons; 100 bales cotton grey yarn, T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 cwts gum Arabic, Ally Bros.

S S Jarseymoor for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Hongkong:—200 cwts gum bysoluble, 706 cwts and 70 cwts gum olibanum, E S Abdulkarym.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sunheath for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Port Said Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Singapore Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 18.

S S Argenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—32 cases tin boxes, 140 cases camphor powder, 108 cases tin lamps and parts, 145 cases hollow glass, 23 cases tin ware, 26 cases tin hollow ware, 10 cases tin spoons, 69 cases toys, 100 cases iron nails, 36 cases heel tips, 40 cases iron pins, 39 cases wire netting, 54 cases enamelled ware, 34 cases cycles and accessories, 224 cases glass bangles, 86 cases stoves, 960 cases beer, 543 cases slate pencils, 1950 cases 42 packages school slates, 104 cases iron screws, 89 cases padlocks, 52 cases batteries, 58 cases chains, 77 cases iron goods, 29 cases lamps, 26 cases brushes, 36 cases clocks, 69 cases buttons, 22 cases cotton and woollen goods, 20 cases imitation jewellery, 23 cases drugs, 30 crates mill boards, 200 drums chloride of lime, 87 drums bleaching powder, 20 drums magnesium chloride, 42 drums 416 cases 240 barrels colour, 50 barrels natrium perboratt, 10 barrels bichromate of potash powder, 1105 bundles yellow metal squares, 501 bundles 13 loose yellow metal sheets, 100 pieces 424 bundles gas tubes, 450 bundles yellow metal circles, 16 bundles 40 kegs iron gas bends, 120 kegs hyposulphite of soda, 130 D/bags chilian sulphite, 2000 bags crude sulphur, 50 D/bags kainit, 50 D/bags muriate of potash, 200 bags damish flint pappbles, 50 bags glass powder, 30 casks stannate of soda, 110 casks 90 cases salt, 100 cases common spirits, 45 cases wine, 28 cases 225 bales paper, 200 bales cloves, 19 cases umbrella fitting, 58 cases wonder candles, 10 cases tannic acid, 200 casks 400 barrels 100 drums white oil, 60 casks mineral white oil, 700 casks mercury oil, 125 casks mercury white oil, 75 casks white solidified oil, 141 cases hard ware, 460 cases iron ware, 23 cases steel hammers, 22 cases mouth organs, 28 cases German silver circles and sheets, 90 cases iron locks, 25 cases playing cards, 350 bags sulphate of soda, 50 casks sugar of lead, 25 casks safety fuses, 43 packages 178 bundles hurricane lanterns, 11 cases cables, 17 cases oil varnish, 30 kegs nitrate of barium, 12 cases brush ware, 23 cases steel ware, 11 cases Berlin wool, 21 cases hollow glass ware.

From Bremen:—25 cases padlocks, 76 cases pick-axes, 152 cases aluminium circles, 20 cases leonic ware, 33 cases wood ware, 1457 cases beer, 725 cases school slates, 115 cases wire nails, 21 cases ivory, 16 cases copper tubes, 12 cases pencils, 15 cases hard ware, 243 bundles copper sheets, 209 bundles iron sheets, 2830 bundles 424 pieces steel sheets, 2280 pieces 153 bundles steel plates, 1110 bundles steel circles, 200 kegs steel, 250 bags broken tiles, 200 bags iron ware, 309 bags 356 cases 100 crates empty bottles, 500 cylinders carbonic acid, 400 reels galvanized barbed wire, 100 crates hollow glass, 370 drums chloride of lime, 1000 reels barbed wire, 918 bags 170 cases rivets, 462 pieces steel plates, 479 bags 215 D/bags bolts and nuts, 19 cases ribbons, 200 casks cement, 25 casks phosphates, 20 packages decanville material, 14 bales paper, 16 rings wire rope, 10 cases German silver sheets, 40 cases silk goods, 12 crates cycles rims, 14 casks heel tips.

From Antwerp:—4530 bundles 43502 pieces steel bars, 4815 pieces 347 bundles steel plates and angles, 400 bundles steel channels, 37422 bundles steel hoops, 1700 bundles steel circles, 381 bundles galvanized gas tubes, 112 pieces galvanized gas tubes, 164 pieces galvanized P sheets, 1374 pieces 857 bundles gas tubes, 159 bundles 180 pieces tubes, 185 pieces steel beams, 1624 pieces 1962 bundles steel rods and joists, 1761 bundles steel sheets, 152 bundles brass bars, 48 bundles expanded metal sheets, 73 bundles 88 pieces yellow metal rods, 153 pieces iron sheets, 117 pieces 24 bundles iron tubes, 60 cases panel pins, 42 cases brass wire, 29 cases hard ware, 110 cases rivets, 50 cases glue, 50 cases galvanized iron, 1726 cases vegetable oil, 88 cases washing blue, 2503 cases vegetable products, 1516 cases window glass, 188 cases iron nails, 25 cases marble tiles, 23 cases plate glass, 34 cases playing cards, 50 cases wall tiles, 20 cases hollow glass, 36 cases colours, 37 cases earthenware, 103 cases galvanized roofing nails, 112 D/bags nuts, 273 D/bags nitrate of soda, 200 D/bags sugar, 259 D/bags chemicals, 800 reels coir board washers, 200 reels coir paper washers, 2220 reels galvanized barbed wire, 12 reels sheets lead, 160 reels 560 coils galvanized iron wire, 264 coils copper wire, 200 cases vegetable fat, 125 demyjs formaldehyd, 20 casks China clay, 16 casks lead pipes, 97 bundles copper rods, 111 crates cement sheets, 12 casks fitting, 12 cases woollen and cotton tissues, 18 bales paper, 10 cases harmless drug.

From Rotterdam:—50 drums beer, 10 cases vegetable fat, 10 cases vegetable products, 30 casks salt, 20 casks chemical products, 280 pieces steel plates, 4 cases silk laces.

S S Bamora from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—20 bags old brass, 14 bags dry dates, 193 bundles skin dates, 242 baskets or bundles wet dates, 11 packages old lead.

From Muscat:—102 crates pomegranates, 1028 boxes wet dates, 1644 bags dry dates, 312 bags sardines, 4 bundles specie.

From Bunder Abbas:—57 bags pistas, 14 bags dry dates, 14 bags gum, 40 bags raisin, 33 bags almonds, 1 bundle specie, 39 bundles M roots, 25 bundles rose buds, 69 jottas assafoetida.

From Bushire:—7 cases gum, 84 bags A kernels.

From Koweit:—1 tin pearls, 18 bundles specie.

From Bahrein:—1 tin pearls, 15 bundles specie, 2 bundles wool, 4 bundles skins, 36 cases ghee, 5 cases camphor, 3 tins gold coins.

From Lingah:—9 bundles 2 packages or bundles specie.

From Verawal:—1 bundle specie, 157 bales cotton.

From Mohamerah:—4 cases specie.

From Karachi:—125 bags potatoes.

TORTOISESHELL PRESENTS
FOR SMOKERS OF
TORTOISESHELL CIGARETTES

Gentlemen's Cigarette Case	.. for	100 Discs.
Slave Bangle	.. ,,	80 ,,
Ladies' Trinket Box ..	.. ,,	80 ,,
,, Pin Box ..	.. ,,	75 ,,
,, Powder Puff Box	.. ,,	70 ,,
,, Cigarette Case	.. ,,	65 ,,
Gold Mounted Cigarette Holder 5"	,,	55 ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 4"	,,	50 ,,
Shoe Lift	.. ,,	50 ,,
Match Box Cover ..	.. ,,	40 ,,
Comb	.. ,,	35 ,,
French Powder Box ..	.. ,,	30 ,,

Select your Present and send your paper discs by Regd. Post to **"Tortoiseshell" Cigarettes** Present Scheme P.O. Box 89, Calcutta. Only genuine water marked Paper Discs as packed in tins of Tortoiseshell Cigarettes, as per facsimile illustrated in this advertisement will be accepted.

This scheme remains in force until 31st March, 1926.

FACSIMILE OF PAPER DISC

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD.
Sole Proprietors in India for W. A. & A. C. Churchman, England.

BENGAL JUTE MILLS.

STAGGERING PROFITS AND LOW-PAID WORKERS:

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Messrs. Thomas Johnstone, M.P., and John Sime, members of the Dundee Jute Trade Union deputation who visited India recently to study the labour conditions in the Indian jute industry in a lengthy report refer to the staggering profits made by the jute mills at the Hooghly. They say that it is not true that jute goods manufactured in India are either in direct or indirect competition with the main classes of goods now manufactured in Dundee, though under certain circumstances it is not impossible that such competition, at some future time may develop. Profits in the jute industry in India are enormous and the wages and living conditions are, of course, an inducement to the British and foreign capitalists and adventures to extend and develop, as far as they can, the production on the Hooghly. It is, therefore, essential in the interest not only of the workers in India but also of the workers in Dundee that the remuneration and status of the Indian workers should not remain at its present low level. To protect the Indian worker and to raise his status and purchasing power (which in turn will benefit the producers of export goods in Britain) a strong Trade Union, primary education and Co-operative Societies are necessary. In the first of these three essentials at least the British workers can and ought to render material assistance in the formative stages to their Indian brethren. Every effort ought to be made to stop speculation in raw jute, and co-operative societies should be encouraged among the growers with a view to the abolition of the unnecessary middlemen and the establishment of a market.—F.P.I.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Jute:—Albion 420, Alliance 465, Anglo-India 395, Auckland 203-5, Barnagore 140, Bally 159, Birla 7, Belvedere 410, Budge-Budge 373-75, Caledonian 488, Chapdani 156, Clive 32/6-8, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 212, Dalhousie 326, Delta 418, Empire 48/8, Fort Gloster 713, Fort William 291, Gondalpara 810, Gourepore 630, Hukumchand 9/12, Hooghly 63, Howrah 36/2, Kamarhatty 493, Kankanarrah 402, Kelvin 743, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 226, Lawrence 560-62, Lothian 332, Naihati 395, National 24/8, New Central 488, Northbrook 47, Nudea 43, Orient 163, Presidency 6/12, Reliance 54/12, Soorah 23, Standard 356, Union 560, Waverly 6/12.
Hessian:—17/15.
Jute:—112/6.
Cotton:—Dunbar 168, Keshavram Cotton 4/4.
Remarks:—Jute shares steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER—DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Febry. 18.

	Per md. Rs. as. p.
Brass, English	3|4 56
Brass, Do.	1 58
Brass, Do.	1 1|4 56
Brass, Do.	1 1|2 56
Brass, Do.	1 3|4 56
Brass, Do.	2 56
Brass, German	3|4 to 2 54|12

COPPER.

Bombay, Febry. 18.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 0 0
Copper, German	¾	57 12 0
Copper, German	1	57 12 0
Copper, German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper, American	1¼	61 0 0
Copper, American	1¾	61 0 0
Copper, American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		66 0 0
Panchteka joint		26 0 0
Copper English Bars		59 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Kiai		73 0 0
Lead, country		24 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¼ to 1	51 8 0
Koger Brass	1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	51 8 0
German Copper	1¼ to 1¾ to 2	60 8 0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	60 0 0
English Copper	3/4 to 2	59 12 0

METALS.

London, Feb. 17.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 13/16.
Copper Braziers £75 3/4.
Yellow Metal £70.
Hard Spelter 32 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 18.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 8 9
Finix	No. 6½	0 9 0
Kilachand	No. 8 ½	0 9 0
David	No. 10½	0 10 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 10 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 8
Japan	No. 20	0 14 0
Japan	No. 32	1 2 3
Japan	No. 40	1 4 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 6 9

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 17.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

SALONIT
ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS
THE BEST Substitute For WOODEN-PLANKS AND PARTITIONS
HEAT-RESISTING ROT & ACID PROOF
Manufactured by
SPALATO PORTLAND CEMENT Co. Ltd.
Trieste—Italy.
Enquiries Through
WHEELCOCK BROS.
Kothari Mansions
Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY 1.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 17.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July/Sept sellers 15/4½.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay July/Sept sellers 15/7.
Fine White Java C & F Karachi July/Sept sellers 15/7 3/4.
Tone:—Quiet. Easier. Very little doing.
Cuban Sugar Feb/March sellers 11/9.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 17.

Para Up River Fine, Spot M/A nominal value 29 1/2.
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 28 3/4, sellers 29.
Tone:—Closed easier fair business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 17.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 18.

After the recent decline a rise of 7 to 6 points in New York features has been reported to-day. The market improved on some buying in distant positions. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 7 points up.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/. 17th inst. (5-20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market slightly steadier after recent shake out. Business small. Very few are inclined to make fresh commitments."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

"Weakness nears due liquidation March, free offerings better grades."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"We are of opinion market dull with downward tendency."

Although a slight recovery was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 358 for Broach April/May. At the opening several Commission Houses and Japanese firms were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 361. On selling by Shroffs the values receded to Rs. 360 But the market again advanced to Rs. 362 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 361 1/2. Whilst July/August Broach opened at Rs. 360 and gradually advanced to Rs. 365 in sympathy with the rise in May and on buying by Shroffs, and closed at Rs. 364. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 3621/4 and advanced to Rs. 363½ on buying by Offices and Japanese Houses and closed firms at Rs. 362. Bazar operators were sellers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 335 1/2 and going up by a rupee ceased to Rs. 334 1/2 on selling by a Japanese firm and closed steady at Rs. 336 Shroffs were moderate buyers. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 335 and advancing by a rupee declined to Rs. 334 on general selling, and closed at Rs. 335 3/4. F. G. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 280 and Rs. 283 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good inquiry for high-grade qualities from Shippers. Millwallas were buying cheap lots for their immediate requirements.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May 362.
Fully Good Broach July-August 365.
Fully Good Bengal March 282.
Fully Good Bengal May 285.
Fine Oomra March 336½.
Fine Oomra May 337.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

M G Bengal—Superfine 310, Fine 300, F Good 288, Good 278.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 306, Fine 296, F Good 284, Good 274.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 359, Fine 349, F Good 335.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 384, Fine 374, F Good 360.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 374, Fine 364, F Good 350.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 385, Fine 380, F Good 371.

M G Khandesh—Superfine 354, Fine 324, F Good 312.

M G Mathia—Fine 292, F Good 282, Good 272.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May 361.
Fully Good Broach July-August 364.
Fully Good Bengal March 281.
Fully Good Bengal May 284.
Fine Oomra March 335.
Fine Oomra May 335.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Ready	New March.
Bengal Superfine M G	305/10	.....
Bengal Fine M G	295	295
Bengal F G M G	285	284
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	290	290
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390/400	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/75	370
Nagpur Fine M G	350/75	370
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/60	355
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/65	355
Arvi Fine M G	335/65	355
Amraoti Fine M G	315/55	342
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/45	340
Mutikapur Fine M G	300/25	327
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	372/78	373
Broach Fully Good M G	368	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285/90	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400/10	.....

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Feb. 18

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	4,024	2,45,361	1,66,419
Central India ..	1.812	2,63,734	1,47,881
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,482	1,44.181	1,21,678
Hyderabad-Gaorani	822	52,577	63,499
Berar	8,683	3,23,498	3,52,687
Central Provinces ..	2.212	1.67,786	1,80.497
Total Oomras ..	17,040	11,98,127	10,32,661
Dholera	801	1,31.031	71,759
N.W. Provinces ..	291	1,22,790	1,55,776
Rajputana	670	65,474	31,357
Sind-Punjab ..	2,588	1,66,737	2,55,203
Broach	7,859	1.17848	6.252
Coompta & Dharwar	21	14,688	14,061
Westerns-Northerns	160	9,263	14.853
Coconada	..	1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		6,513	8,188
Persian		2.167	1.130
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African		31,909	23,973
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		439	3,485
Total		29,430 18,68,657	15,88,684

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Feb.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,574	2,66,258	2,18,005
Japan & China ..	9,400	7,94,708	7,28109
Coast Ports		13.308	8,402
Up country by Rail. ..		44,700	7,966
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		54,691	1,24,357
Total ..		10,974 11,73,665	10,86,839

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th February, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	29430
	Cwts.
Wheat	8854
Linseed	1431
Rape, etc.	2256
Gingellyseed	1717
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	6414
Castorseed	14582
Rice	13439
Myrabollams	12625
Cottonseed	13553
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	570
Juwar	247
Masur	46
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2114
	Tons.
Coal	1118

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Mid Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 10.29 more enquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.15
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	20.05
May	1949
July	18.86

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	20.05
May	19.49
July	18.85

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	19.47
October	17.58

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

March	9.94 plus	.04
May	9.89 ,,	.05
July	9.83 ,,	.07
October	9.55 ,,	.05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	9.94 plus	.04
May	9.87 ,,	.03
July	9.79 ,,	.03
October	9.53 ,,	.03
January	9.45 ,,	.04

EGYPTIANS:—

November	16.60 ,,	.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

February	9.92	+.04
March	9.94	+.04
April	9.86	+.04
May	9.89	+.05
June	9.85	+.06
July	9.83	+.07
August	9.75	+.06
September	9.62	+.05
October	9.55	+.05
November	9.47	+.05
December	9.47	+.06
January	9.47	+.06
February	9.45	+.06

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Scinde Good	6.85
Scinde Fully Good	7.25
Scinde Fine	7.65
Bengal Good	6.95
Bengal Fully Good	7.35
Bengal Fine	7.75
Oomra Good	7.65
Oomra Fully Good	8.05
Oomra Fine	8.45
Broach Good	8.15
Broach Fully Good	8.55
Broach Fine	8.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

February	17.20	—.10
March	17.10	—.10
April	16.95	—.10
May	16.75	unchgd.
June	16.65	unchgd.
July	16.55	unchgd.
August	16.55	unchgd.
September	16.55	+.05
October	16.55	+.05
November	16.55	+.05
December	16.55	+.05
January	16.50	+.05

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17.

Futures at New York:—

March	20.08 plus	.07
May	19.52 ,,	.06
July	18.88 ,,	0.6
October	18.20 ,,	.06

New York, Feb. 17.

Receipts	12,000
Exports to G.B.	10,000
Exports to Continent	2,000

		Previous
March	20.08	20.01
May	19.52	19.46
July	18.88	18.82
October	18.20	18.14
Spot	20.50	20.50
New Orleans Spot	19.86	19.82
March	19.51	19.45
October	17.60	17.56

Rio Coffee 19 1/16. Demand Bills 4.86.00. Silver 66 5/8.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 17.

Barletta Russo—61½ lbs. F/M sellers 52/3.
Rozario Santa Fe—57½ lbs. F/M sellers 51/-.
Tone:—Weak.
Australian F/M sellers 57/6.
Tone:—Weak.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed Agentine (La Plta):—Quiet. F/M sellers 15.
A/M value 15.
Cottonseed Bombay F/M sellers 7 7/8
Castorseed Bombay F/M sellers 17 1/2.—
Tone:—Firm, dearer, more inquiry.
Linseed Bombay F/M sellers 18 1/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 1/8 F/M value.
Rapeseed, Toria, penton £20 5/8 F/M sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton not quoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19. 1/2 F/M value.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm—dearer, more enquiry.
Yellow Cawnpore F/M value £23 1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 71-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 88/8.
5 per. cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 97|2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1923 Rs. 101/2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 101/2.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1923 Rs. 105/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 105/.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 103/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 17.

Hongkong Bank	£128 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/4
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6

GOLD.

Bombay, Febry. 18.

Ready:—21/5/6.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/5/6. At 6 p.m. 21/5/6.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/4/6. At 6 p.m. 21/4/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/0/6.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/2/0.
TONE:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Febry. 18.

Ready:—69/6.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/1. Highest 69/4. At 6 p.m. 69/2.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 68/12. Highest 68/14. At 6 p.m. 68/14.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/8/0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1/0/0.
TONE:—Market quiet.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 18.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs	
Bank of India.. ..	50	3	72-8	
Baroda ..	50	4	72	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	53	
Central	25	1¾	24	
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80	1
Imperial	500	40	1485	
Imperial Contributo—	*125	10	390	×D
Union	7½	..	3	7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	10	12
Central India Mining.	10	4-88	31	4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	48	12
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	58	12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	111	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	72	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73	×D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	81	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	92	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	153	×D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	652	8
Upper Sind Ligh. ..	100	4 p.c.	68	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	157	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam ..	30	..	9	10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	7	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	555	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	540	×D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	111	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	57	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	911-4	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	837	8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	425	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	615	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	400	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	×D
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India ..	1,000	..	1250	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	552	8
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	725	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	×D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	178	12
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	8	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	445	XD
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	130-	XD
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	13	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	5	7
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	165	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	×D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	300	×D
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	627	8
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	6 p.c.y	105	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	30	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	45	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	1	22	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	12
New India	25	1-0	15	
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850	
Vulcan	10	..	2	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	410	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	913	12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	380	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	32	
Century	100	20y	435	
Central India O. ..	100	16	498	12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	400	
Ceylon	100	..	47	8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	127	8
Coorla	100	7y	150	
Crescent	100	6	208	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	370	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	675	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	1	15	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	290	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	147	8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	28	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	290	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	875	
Finlay	100	4	128	12
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575	
Globe	100	..	27	8
Gokak	100	7	112	8
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1250	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	188	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	912	8
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	391-4	XD
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	71	4
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	100	
Kilachand	25	..	5	
Kohinoor	500	..	912	8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4975	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	117	8
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	..	115	
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135	
Mysore	50	5	112	8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	205	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	347	8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	521	4
Pheenix	100	15	465	
Planet	100	..	7	
Premier	100	..	47	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7200	
Simplex	250	..	151	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	505	
Swan	100	8	100	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	106	4
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1920	
Vishnu P.	500	35	535	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	600	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18

Ahmedabad	410
Bombay Cotton	355
Bombay Dyeing	903-12, 917-8, 903-12, 913-12
Century ..	430, 435. 427-8 435
Central India ..	497-8, 500, 497-8, 498-12
Colaba Land	127-8
Crescent	208-12
Edward Sassoon..	147-8
Fazulbhoy ..	875 878-12 865 875
Finaly	128-12
Globe	27-8
Gokak	112-8
Indian Bleaching	188-12
Indore Malwa	392-8
Kohinoor	912-8
Madhowjee	116 4
Mathuradas	115
Meyer Sassoon	95
Mysore	112-8
New Great ..	336-4 353-12 336-4 347-8
Pearl	510, 525, 510 521-4
Pahany	220
Pehoenix..	465
Simplex	151-4
Swadeshi ..	501-4 507-8 501-4 505
Swan Mills	190
Tata Mill	106-4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	178-12
Bombay Steam	157-8
Tram Co., Ord.	111-4
Bundi Cement	10-12
Central India Mining	31-4
Indian Cement	47.12
Katni Cement Ord.	57-8
Shivarajpur	48-12
Tata Hydro ..	905. 912-8. 905 911-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	45
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	16

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

16th February 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 6th Feb.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	2218	3332
Bombay	166194	147771
Karachi	58285	43702
Madras	1210	146
Rangoon	2694*	..
Tuticorin	Nil	114
Total ..	230601	195065

* to 30th Jan. 1926.

EXPORTS

Week ending 6th Feb.

	1926. Bales	1925. Bales
Calcutta	426	..
Bombay	63396	125:21
Karachi	22030	26191
Madras	1148	1519
Rangoon	2442	2016
Tutidorin	Nil	348
Total ..	89442	..

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 6th Feb.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	24446	35363
Bombay	1632720	1365414
Karachi	648285	436789
Madras	01677	1204
Rangoon	2479	..
Tuticorin	10003	125
Total ..	2375370	1836895

*to 30th Jan. 1926.

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 6th Feb. 1926

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	2550	..
Bombay	946652	870842
Karachi	366235	220063
Madras	43192	11257
Rangoon	36045	38 98
Tuticorin	43166	19993
Total ..	1443537	..

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 15th Feb.	1st Sept. to 15th Feb.		
1926	1925	1925-26	1924-25
7024	4471	39453	93743

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 8th Feb.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	3.30
Continent	20811	19539
China	12805	12300
Japan	26890	9361
Bombay	5004	Nil
U. S. A.	Nil	350
Total ..	65020	44780

1st Sept. to 8th Feb.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	9726	9:31
Continent	161286	119407
China	41250	126.0
Japan	121792	40550
Bombay	33145	86607
U. S. A.	3350	2740
	370519	280435

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS.

	Dec. 1925.	Since 1st Sept. 1925.	1924
Bombay Island ..	37,585	87,211	2,97 523
Rest of British India	94,105	354,683	3,24,995
	131,690	441,894	622,518

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 985.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 10.40.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 10.25.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 126½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D F Rs. 122½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86-7/16
London—Paris Frcs 133.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady. Dull.

London, Feb. 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10.
Bar Silver Spot 30 11/16. Quietly steady.

London, Feb. 17.

Rentes 3 per cent 49.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 11/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 11/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers holding off. Closed quiet but steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.
Sovereigns Export to India £30,000.
Sovereigns Export to Singapore £20,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 18.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	272
Fes. Demand	.....
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	203
Singapore	155 3/

Tone:—Market steady.

London, Feb. 17.

Paris Exchange	13475
Germany Exchange	20423
Italy Exchange	12059
Stockholm	1817
Oslo	23.18
Amsterdam	12.14
Switzerland	25.23

New York, Feb. 17.

Demand Bills 4.86.00.

London, Feb. 15.

Exchange Belgium	unquote
Exchange Athens	341.00

Cuban Sugar Feb/March nominal val 11/10½.

London, Feb. 16.

Exchange Belgium	unquote
Exchange Athens	340.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 Months 4¼ per cent.
6 Months 4 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4.3/4 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 17.

Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Indian Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16.
Fine Trade 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Fine Trade 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Calcutta Linseed F/M sellers 17 1/2.
Linseed Oil Mar/April offer 30 1½
Linseed Oil May/Aug. offer 30/3

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Sovereigns Ready 13-8-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/9/0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 69-4-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement. Rs. 68-4-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 68-13-0.

London, Feb. 17.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10.
Silver ready, d. 30-11.
Silver forward d. 30-11.
TONE OF SILVER.—
Weak, America sold. China was a seller at higher rate. We think some further decline possible.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 17.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 1/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 7/16 +1/16.
Conversion Loan £76 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 3/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 52 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 1/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 1/4 unchanged.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. s.s. Razmak with English mails of Feb. 4 ex Morea, due at 5 a.m.
Opening of Uamar Khanum Maternity Home by Lady Wilson, Victoria Road, 5.30 p.m.
Gokhale anniversary celebration, Kapole Nivas Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m., Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta to preside
SATURDAY, Feb. 20.
The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fifth Day.

THACKERSEY SCHOOL'S UNION.

A meeting of the past students of the Gokhale Education Society's Thackersey High School will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) in the School premises to consider the formation of an "Old Boy's Union" when past students are requested to be present.

MRS. DIANA WATTS' LECTURE.

We are asked to state that on the occassion of Mrs. Diana Watts' lecture and demonstration on "The Principles of Greek Balance" at the Cawasji Jahangir Hall, this evening (Friday) at 6-30 p.m., the whole of the gallery will be free to the public.

COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.

Mr. C. S. Deole, will deliver a lecture on a "Common Language for India", under the auspices of the Vangmaya Seva Mandal, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the hall of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakordwar. The lecture will be followed by a discussion. Seats are reserved for ladies.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting of the Goa Hindu community will be held on Sunday (the 21st inst.) at 9 a.m. in D. G. T. High School, Badam Wadi, Girgaum Back Road to decide the manner of meeting Dr. Froillano D'mello, Portuguese India deputy in Portugal Parliament, when he arrives at Bombay "en route" to Lisbon.

SEWING AND CUTTING CLASSES

Under the auspices of the Vaishya Literary and Social Club, classes in sewing, cutting, and embroidery, etc., will be shortly opened in the rooms of the club. Ladies of the community as well as those interested, are therefore, invited to attend, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) when the requisite information about the classes to be opened will be supplied to them.

A SANITATION ROUND.

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Sanitation Department of the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Social Service League, Parel will take place on Sunday (the 21st inst.) The party will start from the Bombay Workingmen's Institute at 8-30 a.m. and will visit certain insanitary places in "G" Ward. All those who are interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to join the party.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Members of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, workers and the volunteers who are desirous to take part in furthering the Congress work are earnestly requested to make it convenient at least once a week (on Sunday at 9-15 a.m.) to help the Girgaum District Congress Committee, in enroiling members for the current year. The Committee intends starting this propaganda from Sunday next, (the 21st inst.) and go in batches from house to house for about 2 hours.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LEAGUE OF MERCY SISTER.

Serious allegations of trespass, abduction and wrongful confinement of her minor sister and minor brother, have been made by Mrs. Margaret Lavina Hosking against Inspector Naden of the Colaba Police Station and Miss Davis of the League of Mercy Bombay.

Mrs. Hosking, living at Watson's Annexe and daughter of the late Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay City Police stated that in 1923 she was in straitened circumstances. As such she asked Superintendent Finan, a friend and brother mason of her father to help her in getting her two sisters—Colleen and Dorothy—and a brother Ronald admitted into the Byculla School. Colleen came home as she was ill and did not return to the School on medical advice.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF MINORS

Hearing certain allegations against Miss Davis, Mrs. Hosking decided to remove Dorothy and Ronald from that School and brought them down to Bombay on February 10. Two days later, Miss Davis was alleged to have entered Mrs. Hosking's premises unannounced but was promptly ordered out by her. The same night at about 10.30, Miss Davis accompanied by Inspector Naden came again and took away Ronald and Dorothy without Mrs. Hosking's permission, and without giving any reason.

Mrs. Hosking then went to the Colaba Police Station with her lawyer where she was told by Inspector Naden that the minors were sent to the League of Mercy, Lamington Road. Inspector Naden, Mrs Hosking alleged refused to give any further information nor would he produce the authority under which he removed the children.

Failing to persuade Miss Davis to hand her brother and sister to her, Mrs. Hosking had to take resort to Court.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Third Presidency Magistrate who had issued notices against the respondents converted them on Thursday into summonses.

Inspector Naden appeared in person while Miss Davis was represented by Mr. Rothery. Mr. S. L. Davar appeared for the complainant.

ACTED UNDER SUPERIOR'S ORDERS.

Inspector Naden stated that he acted under instructions of his superior as he was asked to make inquiries. He produced papers in support of his statement.

The Magistrate recorded that Mrs. Hosking undertook to keep Dorothy with the League of Mercy and send Ronald to the Scottish Orphanage while Miss Davis undertook not to take her ward outside the jurisdiction of the Court pending the case.

The summonses were made returnable on February 27.

PARSI YOUTHS WARNED.

CHARGE OF CHEATING COMPOUNDED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, gave permission to compound the case in which Rustomji Hormusji Patel and Jamshedji M. Shroff, two Parsi youths, stood charged with cheating Jockey F. Black, in respect of a Raeing Ford Model valued at Rs. 4,500. In marking the case compounded the Magistrate warned the accused to behave themselves in future.

The accused paid Rs. 2,750 to Mr. Black who seemed to be satisfied at the end of a motor deal that was the cause of much annoyance to him.

BOY KILLED BY MOTOR CAR.

At about 7-15 p.m. on Wednesday a motor car No. 9381 belonging to Ranchodlal Poonjabhai and driven by Ghanoo Narayen was proceeding along Sandhurst Road from the direction of Bhendy Bazar towards Golpitha when near Khoja street Abdul Rehman Miya (8) who was crossing the road, was knocked down and the left wheel of the car passed over him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but died on the way.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the skull. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ILL-TREATED WIFE'S SUICIDE.

On Wednesday afternoon information was given by one Mukhia Kisan residing in Improvement Trust Chawl, Sewree Cross Road, that his wife Lachmibai (14) had left his house two days previously and that he saw her body floating in a well near Sewree.

The police removed the body to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner.

Mukhia Kisan, in his evidence stated the deceased had run away three or four times before. He denied having ill-treated her.

Parvatibai, the deceased's mother, said, her daughter was ill-treated by her husband and therefore she frequently ran away from the house. About three days ago the deceased told her that as her husband used to ill-treat her she did not wish to live with him.

The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning in the well by reason of cruel treatment at the hands of her husband

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

In the early hours of Thursday morning Ladhibai Gokuldas Dharmsy an aged Hindu woman was burnt to death under tragic circumstances. It appeared Ladhibai who resided at Gaiwadi went to bed at 10 p.m. on Wednesday. In the morning smoke was seen issuing from hehr room which on being broken open her dead body was found charred along with the clothes. She was ailing for the last seven years and since some time past she was mentally deranged.

BIG OPIUM HAUL

EXCISE OFFICER'S SMART WORK

RAID ON BOMBAY DENS.

A successful raid was organised by the Excise Police in collaboration with the City Police, which resulted in the arrest of two Muslims and the seizure of a huge quantity of opium and cocaine worth over half a lakh.

On receipt of information alleged to have been given by a member of what is known as Chattan Gang, Excise Inspector Fernandez-Velloze went to a house at the foot of Bellasis Bridge and arrested Ahmed Safar. A post card on the person of the arrested man put the Excise men on the scent of the room where the stuff was stored.

Arriving at a room at Tardeo in the occupation of railway men, the Excisemen seized a large quantity of opium. The stuff was concealed in an ingenious way—part of it being deposited in the planks of benches and part padded in between *chatties* (mattresses.)

This seizure led to the arrest of Yadatkhan Quadratkhan, believed to be the owner of the stuff found in the railwaymen's room. As a result of Yadatkhan's arrest, a godown at Soparibag was raided and a quantity of cocaine seized.

Ahmed Safar and Yadatkhan Quadratkhan placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at Girgaum Police Court, were remanded into custody for further inquiries.

The value of opium seized is Rs. 55,000 while the cocaine is worth Rs. 1,200.

BOMBAY TODDY SHOPS.

AUCTIONED FOR RS. 175,990.

The Collector of Bombay auctioned at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday the right of seiling toddy all over the Island. There was no very great competition among the shopkeepers, but all the same nearly half-a-lakh more than last year was realised.

There are altogether 127 toddy shops in the city, and last year Government got Rs. 126,287 for these as against Rs. 175,990 this year. The highest price paid for any shop was Rs. 5,500 for the one on the Mazagaon Road, last year the same shop having fetched only Rs. 665. For a shop on the Thakoredwar Road the high price of Rs. 5,000 was paid, as against Rs. 500 on the last occasion.

TODDY VS. COUNTRY LIQUOR

This increasing popularity of toddy is evidently due to the high price and reduced strength at which country liquor is now sold, and poorer people go in more and more for toddy. Those that can afford it buy foreign liquors which are now getting more and more popular and are consumed by the people on an increasing scale yearly, there being very little difference between their price and the price of weak country liquor. If anything some of the foreign intoxicants are cheaper than "bevda," as the liquor sold in the country shops is called.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS ON OPENING DAY.

Sir Leslie Wilson will address the Legislative Council on Monday (22nd inst.) the opening day of the session. Accompanied by his staff he will drive in State to the Council opens at 2 p.m. and the Governor is expected to arrive at 2-20 p.m.

RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR-CARS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette contains a notification, of considerable importance to all motorists, which gives effect to certain draft amendments and additions to the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, published some 8 months ago.

Experience has shown that cars frequently change hands without the transfer being notified with the result that in the case of an accident in which a motor car is involved it is often difficult—sometimees impossible—to trace the person responsible. It has been decided in order to ensure the correct maintenance of records that not only must cars be re-registered every year but the owner of every car must display, in a prominent position on the car, a registration card in the same manner that an owner in England has to display his tax card.

A new schedule DD is attached to the rules giving the form of the license card, and precise details as to the construction of the holder that must contain the card and the position in which it must be fixed on the car. It is also notified that in future all registration cards will expire on August 31st."

OOTY RACES.

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

The Ootacamund Races (run under the R. C. T. C. Rules) will be held this year as usual in the month of May. There will be five days' races and fixtures have been arranged to suit the convenience of the visitors. The season will open on 5th May and conclude on the 19th.

Stakes aggregating to Rs. 50,000 are offered and among the chief events will be the Governor's Cup for horses in class III, the Yendayar Cup for Hodses in class IV, the Deomar Cup, the Poona Cups for Arabs and Arab ponies respectively and the Sivaganga Cup for Countrybreds. First entries for all the races will close on 14th April and the final entries on 28th April.

Communications are to be addressed to Major H. A. Hildebrand, Secretary, Ooty Races.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THAKUR SAHIB BEATEN BY SUVARNA.

Further play in connection with the Western India Championship resulted in nothing remarkable. It was the usual weeding out process in which the stars had an easy time, though one or two useful players were unfortunate to be drawn against the best.

THAKORE SAHEB BEATEN.

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, who made such a good impression in the Hard Court Championships, was beaten by the odd set by Suvarna. The deciding set was well fought and up to the last point it was a toss up as to who would win. Miss Bosworth was not quick enough for Mrs. Clayton who ran out winner in two straight sets, while Pereira's match with Hadi was worth watching.

Pereira was rather tired after a strenuous doubles match and could not keep up the pace set by a fast opponent. Before this, however, he, in partnership with Gonsalves, won a close fight against Le Roy and N. F. Naoroji. The latter were very good, but a superior combination told against them and the Bandra couple were able to win.

ANOTHER EXCITING MATCH.

Another exciting match was that between Bhagwat and Hudson, the former winning. Mr. and Mrs. Covell were seen out together for the first time, but hardly encountered any opposition in Capt. Bennett and Mrs. Waud. Mrs. Kania fully extended Mrs. Row in a match in which she took the first set at 11—9.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

S. M. Hadi beat A. C. Pereira 6—2, 6—3.
Hirandani beat Suntook 6—2, 6—1.
Okasaki beat Sanghani 6—1, 6—3.
Solanke beat Harwood 6—3, 6—2.
N. B. Bhagwat best A. B. Hudson 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.
Tomanaga beat D. E. Cooper 6—2, 6—0.
Suvarna beat Thakore Saheb of Limbdi 6—4, 1—6, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Wagle beat Shirgaonkar and Chalam 6—1, 6—1.
Gonsalves and Pereira beat Le Roy and N. F. Naoroji 6—3, 8—10, 7—5.
Bhojwani and Hirnandani beat Fyzee and Tyebji 6—1, 6—0.
G. A. D. Naoroji and M. Vishram beat L. Khatau and Cirvante 6—2, 6—4.
S. Noguchi and Okasaki beat G. Liladhar and D. M. Khatau 7—5, 9—7.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Tomonaga and Miss Evans W. O. Adams and Mrs. Bamford.
Mr. and Mrs. Covell beat Capt. Benett and Mrs. Waud 6—1, 6—1.
Brough and Mrs. Mc. Evan beat M. Mehta and Miss Hyam 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.
Grimwood and Mrs. Radice vs. N. F. Naoroji and Miss Chase 6—4, 4—6, (unfinished).

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Talyarkhan beat Mrs. Renwick 6—3, 7—5.
Mrs. Prophet beat Miss Batliboi 6—1, 6—1.
Mrs. Row beat Mrs. Kania 9—11, 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. Cooper beat Miss Musgrave 6—3, 6—1.
Mrs. Clayton beat Miss Bosworth 6—4, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

Games on the Queen's Road Courts begin at 4-15, on the Gymkhana Courts at 4-45.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

Court No. 1.—C. Gonsalves vs. S. M. Hadi and Lady Tata vs. C. M. Tomonaga and Miss Evans.
Court No. 2.—Kamruddin vs. Raja Iyer, followed by S. M. Hadi and Lady Tata vs. C. M. Tomonaga and Miss Evans.
Court No. 4.—Hiranandani vs. S. M. Hadi followed by Mrs. T. E. Chunningham vs. Miss S. R. D. Tata.
Court No. 5.—R. D. Swamy vs. J. R. D. Tata, followed by M. Fox and S. M. Jawad vs. R. D. Swamy and A. N. Other.
Court No. 6.—M. Tomonaga and M. Take vs. H. G. Grimwood and Major Jacob, followed by U. D. Ranga Rao and Thakore Sareb of Limbdi vs. E. Harwood and F. G. Seowen.

The following competitors should be ready at 5.30 p.m. to play on the first available courts:—

S. S. Desai vs. Geo. Harker.
N. B. Bhagwat vs. A. B. Hudson.
Suvarna vs. Tomonaga.
Calvocoressi and Adams vs. Gole and Vartak.
Grimwood and Mrs. Radice vs. Naoroji and Miss Chase.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

Court No. 1.—Mrs. H. E. Jones vs. Miss Tallyarkhan and Mrs. Renwick.
Court No. 2.—S. S. Desai vs. Geo. Harker.
Court No. 3.—Miss Ida Chase vs. Mrs. Radice.
Court No. 4.—R. H. Shanghani or M. Okasaki vs. S. M. Lahey Bean or M. K. Powvala.
Court N. 5.—Mrs. Race vs. Mrs. MacEwan.
Court No. 6.—T. W. Brough vs. G. M. Gole.
Court No. 7.—Major Ali Raza vs. Raja Vartak.
Court No. 8.—K. P. Gandhi, vs. U. D. Ranga Rao.

M. C. C. V. WEST INDIES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

George Town.—At the close of the play to-day the M. C. C. had scored 96 for five wickets in their second innings.—Reuter's Special.

A DRAWN MATCH.

GEORGE TOWN, Febry. 17.

The third and the last test match between the M. C. C. touring side and the West-Indies was declared drawn, owing to rain interrupting the play when the M. C. C. in their follow-on had made 243 runs for 8 wickets.—Reuter's Special.

DRAFT ADDRESS TO LORD IRWIN

NATIONALISTS' CORPORATORS' OPPOSITION

RECOLLECTION OF BARON LLOYD.

The Back Bay Scandal cropped up again in the Corporation in the course of the discussion on the draft address to Lord Irwin. The Nationalist members complained that the address made no mention of this colossal failure for which Baron Lloyd was responsible although the Corporation had given him an address at the time of his departure laying special stress on his beneficient activities in regard to the Back Bay Scheme, which he had fathered and defiantly pushed through. Mr. Nariman who led the attack said the mentality of the members was such that even if Dyer or O'Dwyer came to India to-morrow the Corporation would present these persons with addresses of welcome. In spite of the strong opposition of Nationalists the draft address was adopted by the Corporation, over which Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presided during the absence of Mr. Baptista at Simla.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the draft address to Lord Irwin, the Viceroy-designate, be approved and adopted, and that Government be informed accordingly. He said not a single point contained in the address was disputed by any one, and he asked the Nationalist Party not to oppose the motion for the sake of picking holes in it.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded.

"A HABIT OF THEIRS."

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was absolutely futile to oppose, because the House was absolutely incorrigible. (Laughter and cries of "oh, oh."). All the same he would oppose it.

Mr. Boman Behram rising to a point of order asked whether the word "incorrigible" was in order, and the chairman ruled it was so.

Mr. Nariman said he would call it a habit of theirs to give addresses to Governors and Viceroys, as a matter of course, whether they deserved it or not. Even if O'Dwyer or Dyer came to India as Viceroy or Governor, they would vote an address and the House would carry the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit: No, No!

"LAUGHING-STOCK OF THE COUNTRY."

Mr. Nariman said perhaps Mr. Petit might vote against it, but there would be a majority in the House. The House had been put into a ridiculous position and they were made the laughing stock of the whole country. They gave an address to the last Governor. Baron Lloyd, and when the motion was opposed the same arguments were brought in by his admirers. In the address given to Baron Lloyd one of his greatest achievements was mentioned to be the Back Bay Reclamation, and his supporters made a great point of it and said future generations would remember Baron Lloyd for his work in developing the city. Of course, said Mr. Nariman, future generations would remember him, but not in the sense meant by his admirers!

Mr. Boman Behram objected to all these irrelevant matters being brought into discussion, but the Chairman allowed Mr. Nariman to read an extract from the address to the last Governor.

devoted to the reclamation of the Back Bay and they now knew with what disastrous results to the city. What was the position of the Corporation to-day? They were meeting shortly to consider what they should do with regard to the disastrous results due to the care devoted by Baron Lloyd to the Back Bay Project!

WHEN ADDRESSES SHOULD BE PRESENTED

What address were they going to give to a person of whom they did not know anything? God forbid, but they might have to be sorry for it afterwards, as in the case of Baron Lloyd. The best time to give an address was at the time of the departure of a Viceroy or Governor, if he deserved it or could justify it. But now, they had no ground for giving an address, and although it was futile, he must make his voice heard. He knew there would be a storm of opposition raised against his suggestion, but he hoped the House would consider the matter seriously.

POINTS THAT ARE OMITTED.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai feared the voice of the Nationalists would be a voice in the wilderness, but they were opposed to the address on principle. They had repeatedly stated that if the Corporation wanted to give an address it should do so when these persons retired and not when they took charge as Viceroy or Governor. He felt that there were certain things which ought to have appeared in the address, but which had been omitted. The Corporation should have informed the new Viceroy that one of their former Governors had entered into a project, without consulting the people and against their wishes, which had cost the Presidency more than 3½ crores without any good result. Should they not tell Lord Irwin that the Municipal services should be Indianised and that the Corporation should have the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner. He wanted to make it clear that the address was voted for only by a majority in the Corporation and that the people were against it. Could they not have mentioned that the whole country wanted Swaraj at an earlier date than was contemplated by the Montagu-Chelmsford report? These were some of the things which they should have mentioned in the address.

MR. DUMASIA'S ANGLE OF VISION.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said Mr. Nariman was an incorrigible opponent in this matter. If he did not want addresses to be given to Viceroys and Governors, then he should bring forward a resolution to that effect in the Corporation. The Swarajists and Nationalists had declined to serve on the Committee appointed to draft the address and they could not now complain about the draft. They had declined the invitation.

Scheme they must remember that big schemes always carried big risks, but in the Legislative Council when the scheme was introduced he could not find a single dissentient among members like Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir D. M. Petit and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. They had all blessed it, and Sir C. V. Mehta had said that he was a member of the Committee which had considered the scheme and there was no danger in it. Therefore, he said they could not blame any particular person for the scheme, and he was sure it was likely to be successful in the end. The recent Municipal elections had shown on whose side the electorate was.

Mr. Nariman: You dared not face the electorate. (Laughter).

Mr. Dumasia said Lord Irwin was the representative of the King Emperor for whom they had "veneration and adoration," and they must give him an address.

NOT ON BEHALF OF CITIZENS.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, opposing, objected to the wording that the address was presented on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. The feeling of the citizens was not to give any address to the Viceroy, for they did not care whether Viceroys came or went. The public were not concerned with them at all. Lord Reading came to India to do justice and they all knew what he had done; he had proved to be a failure and he did not think the public were interested in Viceroys.

MOTION FOR PERMANENT DRAFT ADDRESS.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh opposing said this was a question which cropped up before the Corporation repeatedly. He proposed that they should have a stock address with the name left blank, so that it could be filled in afterwards, and it should be presented to all the Governors and Viceroys. He accordingly moved that there should be a permanent draft of all addresses to be presented to all incoming and outgoing Viceroys with the names left blank.

This was ruled out of order.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved the closure and it was accepted.

On being put to vote the address was adopted by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort)

MAY.

18th February, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.52
To-day's Opening Rate	19.55
Difference	+.3
To-day's Closing Rate	19.58
Difference	+.6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

18th February, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.89
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	+.5
To-day's Closing Rate	10.01
Difference	+.12

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 361-0-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 362-0-0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The amount of New Life Assurance Business written by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld. 13545 Policies assuring Rs. 2,96,44,700.

The corresponding figures for the two preceding for years were—

1923 7790 Policies assuring Rs. 1,74,04,200.
1924 10260 Policies assuring Rs. 2,37,34,125

SMALL CAUSES COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Indarnarayan Brijmohanlal, temporary Additional Judge, to act as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

Mr. I. J. Samson, to act as temporary Additional Judge, vice Mr. Indarnarayan Brijmohanlal.

A meeting of the provisional General Committee of the All-Bengal Library Association held at Calcutta, with Mr. P. Chaudhury in the chair passed a resolution according a hearty welcome to Mr. B. G. Horniman, the eminent Journalist, on his return to this land after a long time and for the immense service done by him for the cause of India."

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on 17th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 3.30 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th inst. and is due to arrive here on Midnight of the 20th inst.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th February 1926 to 6 a.m. of 18th February 1926.

Small-pox Attack 3, Death nil; Cholera Attack nil, Death nil; Plague Attack nil, Death 1; Influenza Attack nil, Death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 89.

The total mortality this day last year was 103.

MADAME BUTTERFLY.

The short stay of the Italian Opera Company has been crowned with success. The performance of "Madame Butterfly" which is perhaps the best of the week's programme was witnessed by a full house on Thursday night.

The story of a young American naval officer, Pinkerton who married a Japanese, Cho-Cho-San known among her friends as Butterfly is too well known to need any detailed narration. Pinkerton after marrying leaves Magasaky and three years later returns from America with a wife Madame Butterfly, faithful to the end disbelieved all about Pinkerton until she saw the American Mrs. Pinkerton. She bore the scene with a gentle dignity, more touching than any mode of lamentation. She wished her rival in love every happiness and when they went away, killed herself.

Signorina Aurelia Lauro, in the emotional role of Madame Butterfly made a great hit, while Signor Patruno's voice was very well appreciated. The music throughout was excellent under the capable Signor Gonsalez. The Company will leave Bombay after Sunday's matinee.

TO THE GOAL

BY

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA

Price Re. 1- only V. P. P. 3as.

Mr. NASARVANJI P. PAVRI, B. A., LL.B., writes:—

"Unlike its predecessor—THE MIND GOVERNS—this exceedingly instructive booklet, TO THE GOAL, is of a more serious type, full of spiritual and religious matters and strewn with the noblest thoughts of some of the master minds of Europe, America and India. The purpose of the book cannot better be represented than by quoting the very words of the learned author:—

"It is necessary for us to think nobly, so that a noble thought constantly repeated at last becomes a fixed habit of the mind which in its turn becomes second nature with us and lifts our souls up to the Divine.'

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1926.

THE KING'S VETO.

We cannot share the optimism inspiring the official statement on the South African situation made in the Indian legislature on Wednesday. The substance of the statement is that, as a result of negotiations, the South African Government have taken the extraordinary step of referring the Anti-Asiatic Bill to a Select Committee before the second reading so as to enable the deputation of the Government of India to appear before it and discuss the principles of the Bill. This certainly marks an improvement in the manners of the Hertzog Government, but if there was any doubt left as to this it has been removed by the statement which Dr. Malan made, evidently by previous arrangement, in the Union Assembly on the same day, as well as by the recent happenings in South Africa. The Hertzog Government are determined to pass the Anti-Asiatic Bill because they are determined, if they can, to drive Indians from the country by fair means or foul. We see no reason to suppose that their intention has been altered or is alterable. The passing of the Bill practically unchanged, Mr. Andrews cabled yesterday, is inevitable unless something drastic happens. Something drastic can only happen on the side of India, but if the statement made on behalf of the Government of India on Wednesday is an indication, we must despair of the latter taking any action drastic enough to compel the Hertzog Government to retrace their steps.

The reading of the statement is painful to every Indian, betraying as it does an attitude of pathetic submissiveness on the part of their Government and of ill-concealed superciliousness and patronage on the part of the South African Government. Dr. Malan in his speech says with brutal frankness that his Government have turned down two of the most important requests of the Government of India. If they have graciously agreed to let the Paddison deputation appear before the Select Committee the concession is obviously a very illusory one. The two requests of the Government were the summoning of a Round Table Conference and the appointment of a commission similar to the Asiatic Commission. The Round Table Conference was rejected on the plea that it would be an interference in the domestic affairs of South Africa, which would not be "tolerated by its people as *a whole* (our italics) or by the bulk of the followers of any political party in the country". There is here no recognition of the fact that Indians in South Africa, sixty--three per cent of whom are colonial-born and as much entitled to call South Africa their home as any White, and have a right to be heard as the party adversely affected by the threatened legislation,—not to speak of the imperial issues involved.—No, Indians, according to Dr. Malan, are aliens and, therefore, do not count. And the most pitiful feature of the statement of the Government of India is its failure vigorously to vindicate the right of India, as representing the Indians, to negotiate on equal terms by insisting on a Round Table Conference. It is true that the Government of India have repeatedly urged the case for a Round Table Conference, but their advocacy of it has not been as strong as the circumstances demanded and it has been weakened by vague hesitation, instead of definite and emphatic opposition, to voluntary repatriation, especially as the Hertzog Government have not left them in any doubt that their main concern is, "by means of strict prohibition of Indian immigration and of active repatriation, to reduce the Indian population in the country as nearly as possible to an irreducible minimum". The Government of India have, of course, made it clear, so far as words go, that "their objections to the Bill are fundamental and that they are instructing their deputation to present the case before the Select Committee in respect of general principles", but the results secured by them are hardly encouraging. The refusal of a Round Table Conference was a clear indication that the Government of South Africa would not abandon the principles of the Bill. Nothing short of the abandonment of those principles of segregation and deprivation of elementary and vested rights, would satisfy Indians. It is futile to expect a Select Committee of a legislature, which has, by an overwhelming majority passed the Colour Bill and the first reading of the Anti-Asiatic Bill and the Union Liquor Bill, to abandon principles, the acceptance of which will alone enable the South African Government to carry out their settled plan of driving Indians out of the country.

The fact is the negotiations between the Government of India and the South African Government have proceeded on entirely wrong lines. It is no gain to India that her Government are given the right to negotiate direct with the Government of another Dominion, because the Government, not being a national Government but the subordinate branch of the British Government, are impotent and helpless to follow up the advocacy of India's cause with adequate sanctions. The right of direct negotiations, in the present case, is dangerous to India because its exercise enables the British Government to evade their responsibility of protecting the honour and interests of the Indian people. So long as India is deprived of her right to be mistress in her house, she is entitled to demand from the Government of the King-Emperor that protection of the rights and property on the guarantee of which alone is based their allegiance to him. There is no suggestion in the statement of the Government of India that they rely in the last resort on the intervention of the Government of the King-Emperor. The patience of the Indian people is exhausted. Unless the South African Government are now and immediately clearly given to understand by the British Government that they will resort to the Crown's veto to vindicate justice and fair-play, there is no likelihood of their listening to the pathetic appeals of the Paddison Committee. The Indian Legislative Assembly must lose no time in giving expression to the voice of All-India in this matter and demanding assurance of the Crown's veto.

WAS HE NOT ASHAMED?

To keep up the League of Nations India pays six per cent of the total contribution. There are only four other countries which pay more than India, namely, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Each of these has a large voice in guiding the deliberations of the League but the country which comes next to them in the matter of providing the expenses is ignored as a subject nation—which does not send even one of her own nationals as a representative. Mr. Sethna's resolution asking that an Indian of suitable rank and qualifications should be the leader of the Indian delegagation was accepted by the Council of State, the Government not directly opposing it, although the Law Member strenuously criticised the amendment of the Swarajist Mr. Ramdoss that the selection of such an Indian should be made by Government out of a panel of six to be elected by both the Chambers of the Central Legislature. This very sensible proposal was opposed by Government on the ground that India is not a self-governing country. We hope the Law Member, an Indian, felt thoroughly ashamed of himself when he had to bring this point up in argument.

THAT MYSTERIOUS SOMETHING.

Some time ago when Sir Alexander Muddiman was pressed to say why the Government of India elevated a European Superintendent of Police from the Punjab to the post of Director of Information he had talked of the favoured one's ability to write good English and his university career. But what are the particular qualifications which distinguish Mr. Coatman from others, from Mr. Bajpai, for example, who has already officiated four times as Director? The Home Member was further pressed to take the Assembly into his confidence on Tuesday last as regards that mysterious something the possession of which renders Mr. Coatman the one and only person suitable for the post. Another of Mr. Coatman's virtues leaked out in the reply by the Home Member. The Policeman had contributed to the Press during the course of his service. But what was the process of selection? Sir Alexander said that Government chose the person they considered the most suitable "having regard to all the qualifications required." He could go thus far and no further and the Assembly remains ignorant of that mysterious something in Mr. Coatman which makes him the only possible successor to Dr. Rushbrook Williams.

PORT TRUST FINANCE.

The Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust seem to be great optimists. A deficit of Rs. 24,291 was expected for the current year which has risen, as a result of the year's working, to Rs. 1.36 lakhs. The next year's budget provides for a revenue of Rs. 3,03,32,300 and expenditure of Rs. 3,03,25,401, giving a surplus of Rs. 6,899. This surplus is budgetted on the basis of the facile practice of over-estimating income despite the lesson of past experience. To take one instance. The actual Cranage receipts for 1924-25 were Rs. 4,68,641. The budget provision under this head for 1925-26 was made at Rs. 7,67,000 and the amount was reduced to Rs. 5,72,000 in the revised estimates and yet we find the estimates under this head for the next year rising to Rs. 7,00,000. No enhancement of charges is made but the Port Trust expect much from the Locarno spirit. With a revenue of three crores, the Trustees are providing Rs. 132 lakhs for Debt charges and when it is remembered that the anticipated deficit for this year was actually exceeded by more than a lakh of rupees, does the enormous surplus of Rs. 6,899 for the next year show that the finances of the Port Trust are conserved on safe and businesslike lines?

"THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY."

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

(BY M. KRISHNA.)

A Navy for India! And Indians eligible for the King's Commission! Cheers for the Viceroy, cheers for the Government! This was the spirit in which the Commander-in-Chief's announcement regarding the formation of a Royal Indian Navy was received by the majority of Indian members in the Legislature. It was not without surprise that I observed this jubilation on their part, for what they did was not altogether commendable or worthy of their place in the Indian Parliament. As representatives of the Indian people, as spokesmen of the Indian intelligentsia, they ought to have shown more insight and perception in understanding what they were so enthusiastically applauding; but it was gratifying to note that there were at least a few among the Indians who seemed to understand the real situation. The loud cheers with which the announcement was received were altogether unnecessary; the still louder cheers which followed the statement that Indians will be eligible for the King's Commission was still more unnecessary and unbecoming of the dignity and self-respect of Indians, inasmuch as it betrayed the beggar's mentality.

The Motive.

So much for our legislators. Let us now turn to examine the proposal itself. What is the motive, the necessity, the consequence of this proposal? What are its implications? When I have considered these questions, it will become evident why I was so hard on our legislators.

The public will bear in mind the activities of the League of Nations in regard to the disarmament scheme. In that scheme for disarmament Great Britain will be obliged to reduce her present naval force. That would deprive her of any special position as a naval power over other nations which she is at present enjoying. Students of international affairs are all agreed as to the future military and naval importance of the Pacific. Imperialist greed is certain to run riot, and a correct analysis of present-day international conditions lends strength to the prediction that the Pacific will be the arena of future wars. The creation of a naval base in Singapore, the opening of new harbours on the East and West coasts of India, and this present proposal to create an Indian Navy cannot fail to give us an insight into the real aims and intentions of Great Britain.

Who Controls the Indian Army?

If the Indian members of the Legislative Assembly felt joy at the prospect of having an Indian Navy, let them at the same time bear in mind that the Indian Navy will be theirs just as much as the Indian Army is theirs. It is said that the object of the present scheme is to allow India to enter upon the first stage of her own naval development and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence. This pretence is too transparent to succeed. The history of the Indian Army will tell us what exactly the Indian Navy is going to be. The Indian Army, which consumes over sixty per cent of the Budget is maintained on the plea of saving India from foreign invasions. But what actually have been the doings of the Indian Army? Their heroic and magnificent achievements in South Africa, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Europe, Afghanistan and China! Now, did the Indian Army fight in those lands, because India was threatened with invasion? Did the Indian sepoys shoot at the peaceful demonstration of Chinese student in Shanghai because the Chinese were coming to devour India? Absurd. Why was it then? The answer is clear. It was to serve the cause of British Imperialism. Will any thinking Indian say that the participation of the India Army in the imperialist wars of Great Britain has always served the interests of India? Will any self-respecting Indian say that the mercenary role of their countrymen in the wars of Britain always had the support and sanction of the Indian nation? Will enlightened Indians feel proud to hear that it was their heroic countrymen that shot at the Chinese students in Shanghai?

And what has India gained by playing the part of the 'hireling'? The *contempt* of the free nations; the *odium* of the subject nations.

Furthermore, what has been the record of the Indian Army in India itself? The Jallianwala Bag Massacre, the Chandpur Tragedy, the Malabar 'Black-hole'

We should not be under any delusion as to the exact relation of the Indian Army to the Indian nation. The Army in India is not responsible to the people. It is closely identified with the foreign bureaucracy. The Army is purely a weapon of the Government. Yet the strangest fact remains that this Indian Army is maintained by the money of the Indian people.

The True Reason.

Until the Indian nation has gained control of the entire machinery of Government I cannot imagine in what respect the new Navy is to be different from the old Army. As the Indian Army is nothing but a part of the vast machinery of British imperialism, so shall this Navy be nothing but a complement to the British navy. The disarmament proposals at Geneva, if at all they materialise, will reduce the present naval strength of Great Britain. This reduction in the British Navy can be compensated by the development of an Indian Navy. By this manoeuvre Great Britain will fulfil her international obligations without materially diminishing her naval strength. What happened in the case of the Indian Army will happen in hte case of the Indian Navy also.

The real question then is does India wish to continue to help, at her own cost, the imperialist wars of Great Britain Readers will have recognised by this time that the real object of this new proposal is not to enable India to defend herself (that may be merely incidental), but to enable Great Britain carry on her wars successfully in the Pacific. So the question whether we should favour this scheme or not must be answered from our experience of the Indian Army.

The fact that Indians will be allowed to hold the King's Commission does not alter the position in the least. In the report of the Committee itself one can find adequate provisions made for the command being left exclusively in the hands of foreigners. The result will be similar to that of the Indian regiments officered and commanded by Englishmen. Indian sailors will be forced to fight against people with whom they have no quarrel, and not improbably against their own kith and kin.

Just when the disarmament conference is progressing, why should Great Britain show such solicitude for a naval career for India? Is it the dictates of altruism or love for India, or the dictates of self-interest of British Imperialism.

TRIFLES.

There was a slight stir in the circumlocution offices of Bombay yesterday following on, but *of course* unconnected with the publication of the trifling notes in this column about the failure to supply copies of the Back Bay Reclamation Report to the public. And in the result one whole copy of the Report reached this office from the Development Directorate.

* * *

The day's events began with a letter from the General Department, Bombay Castle, written on a very large sheet of paper by a gentleman who describes himself as "Esquire", stating that "your letter requesting to be furnished with a copy of the second and (*sic*) Interim Report of the Advisory Committee dealing with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme . . . has been transferred to the Development Department for disposal".

* * *

After this the Development Directorate sportingly followed up with the copy of the Report afore-mentioned, and later in the day the Director of Information came back from tiffin and wrote a polite letter to say that, "the Report should have been on sale at the Government Book Depot, as I informed you, but owing to some misunderstanding of instructions copies were not sent there but *retained at the offices of Development Department*".

* * *

A sweet and simple explanation which tells me just what I expected! Now, every one will be glad to know that copies of the Report will be on sale at the Book Depot "as from to-morrow (Friday)". I am a little suspicious about that "as", but things do appear to have been hurried on by one day.

* * *

Commenting on the need for further investigation of the Bawla case the "Chronicle" said a month ago:

"It is for the Viceroy to deal with the scandal without respect for persons and we trust it will be unnecessary to force his hands".

* * *

The Bombay correspondent of the "Morning Post", after quoting this, says "It is impossible to force the Viceroy's hands". I should be sorry, to pay the Viceroy so poor a compliment. If the correspondent really believes this he knows little about Viceroys.

* * *

The London correspondent of the "Jame-Jamshed" is impressed by the enterprise of the London papers in their dealing with the Back Bay Reclamation Scandal. The "Daily Express" has particularly earned his admiration, and deserves it. Lord Beaverbrook's organ, however nasty its politics, is the smartest and most enterprising of all the London dailies.

* * *

A meed of praise is due, however, to the London "Times", which in a telegram dated Bombay Jan. 26th quotes the opinion of the "Times of India", which was not published in Bombay till the 27th! Bombay opinion is almost exclusively represented in the columns of the London "Times" by the "Times of India", the editor of which must feel greatly edified by the respect entertained for his journal by the Bombay correspondent of the "Times" of London.

* * *

When the Baby Week in Bombay was opened, speakers took care to say that it was no *tamasha* but grim business. So it seems from this message from Madras:—

Madras, Feb. 11.

The Head Mistress of the Taluq Board School has been dismissed for refusing to take part in a drama organized during the Health and Baby Week by the president of the Board.

* * *

Henceforth, headmasters and headmistresses ought to realise that for the safety of their job they should attend Flower Shows and Baby Weeks and Dog Shows and Horse Shows. There is neither pressure nor persuasion, but it has to be done, that's all.

* * *

"There was a time", says Tagore in a recent speech at Dacca, "when the profession of fighting and the business of profit, gathering were restricted to specially trained groups of men". Quite true; but now—look at post-war England! The profit-gatherer's sons are captains in the Army and ex-captains try hard to gather profit by company-promotion.

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

At Last.

On more occasions than one attention has been drawn in these columns to the scandalous lack of facilities for embarkation provided by the Bombay Port Trust for the Haj pilgrims and passengers proceeding to Cutch and Kathiawad ports. We are glad that at last the Port Trustees have, on the initiative of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, decided to make a provision of Rs. 20,000—Mr. Tairsee had suggested Rs. 25,000—in the next year's budget to improve the existing arrangements. The amount provided will hardly be sufficient to make the arrangements for the embarkation of the pilgrims and other passengers entirely satisfactory. But it is something gained that a beginning has been made towards removing an old grievance. As the Haj season will commence soon, we trust Mr. Tairsee will see that no time is lost in securing the benefit of the additional expenditure for the pilgrims this year.

Treatment of Corpses.

We wonder whether many people in Bombay are aware of the difficulties to which the relatives of a patient in a public hospital, who has offended against official convenience by dying at night, are subjected. If they are not, they should learn better from the communication of a correspondent to the "Chronicle" who has a harrowing tale to relate of the "disregard of the feelings of the relatives of the deceased, their inconvenience, their going from pillar to post for taking possession of the corpse for death ritual and cremation". If a patient dies during the day, he says, the death certificate can be easily obtained and the corpse can be taken away. But if death has taken place at night and is the result of an accident or injury, the relatives are rarely informed of the many formalities to be gone through before they can secure the body. Perhaps it may be "a typical case" for the students. Then according to our correspondent "the wounds are re-opened, further operations are made, the corpse is dissected of course for the benefit of the would-be doctors and in the name of medical progress". The death must be reported to the Police, and a jury must be held. The jury is in no particular hurry and the corpse "remains sometimes bereft of any clothing or covering". Can Bombay's citizens tolerate this unfeeling negligence?

Easy Money.

A number of enterprising persons appear to have developed the art of making easy money on the Sind frontier by cattle-lifting. The raids are carried out in broad day light and the animals are driven rapidly by forced marches across the neighbouring Indian States. The raiders make a good thing out of it. The annual loss to cattle owners in Sind is nearly close upon six lakhs. The Government appointed a special Committee to report upon the matter and suggest methods to stop the raids. "Better Police Supervision" is the villagers' cry. The Committee's questionnaire asks whether either compulsory or voluntary registration of cattle and the enhancement of existing punishments should be recommended. There is also an idea thrown out that more tribes should be declared criminal. We wonder whether the last will ever serve the purpose of preventing cattle-lifting. As regards registration it is a delusion to suppose that a thief will have less inclination to steal a registered cow. All that he cares for is to escape detection. What is urgently wanted is a really efficient police patrol of the affected area.

Diplomatic Luggage.

The events which led to the one day revolution in Lisbon are still exercising the public mind in Portugal. The popular dissatisfaction with the methods of a group of financing syndicates broke out on that day in a violent form against the existing regime, but the development of the scandal in which the Banca Angola e Metropole is involved makes the Portuguese public feel that its resentment against the operations of highly-placed persons, who wanted to disturb the normal methods of currency and exchange for their own profit, is more than justified. A piquant interest is added to the situation because Marang, one of the founders of the Bank, is alleged to have been concerned in the manufacture of forged notes. The Venezuelan Minister in London finds the Lisbon representative of his country unwittingly involved in Marang's adventures. This clever crook met him on the train when journeying from Paris to Lisbon and asked him to store some boxes for a time. The boxes passed the frontier unexamined as "diplomatic luggage". The Venezuelan diplomat discovered after arrival, however, that they contained forged notes. Like diplomatic lies which pass easily across the frontiers of truth, diplomatic luggage crosses a frontier without trouble, but in cases like this the trouble develops later.

The Quid Pro Quo.

The German Press has been making sarcastic comments about the methods of Anglo-French diplomacy in securing Mosul for Britain. It has broadly hinted that French co-operation was secured in this affair by England on a *quid pro quo* basis. The suggestion finds an astonishing corroboration in the letter of an Englishman, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, who developed into an authority on Arabia and the affairs of the Middle East. Mr. St. John Philby in a letter to Mr. Arthur Field, the Secretary of the Anglo-Turkish Society of London, definitely asserts that the award of Mosul to the British "was clearly the direct result of the bargain struck between Great Britain and France on the occasion of M. de Jouvenel's recent visit to London". Mr. Philby defines the nature of the give-and-take between France and England. "France has supported us in the Mosul matter in return for effective assistance in her dealings with Syria, which she has reduced to ruins by her maladministration".

BRITISH PRESS ON LLOYD'S FOLLY

REVELATIONS CAUSE SENSATION IN LONDON.

LORD SYDENHAM WISE AFTER THE EVENT

The Special Representative of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" in London, in the course of his weekly letter to the paper, dated London 28th January, last, refers to the sensation that has been created in Great Britain by the revelations of the Back Bay Scandal, which Reuter wired to England on the 26th ulto. He says:—

"The matter that has created a great stir in Great Britain this week is the Back Bay Scandal revelations. "The majority of the people of Bombay" were sceptical about the success of the scheme from the very beginning. There was not a shadow of doubt left in the mind of experts that crores of rupees would be thrown away in the attempt at reclaiming the Back Bay, and that the scheme would leave the people groaning under a heavy debt for years together. In spite of all this, estimates were hurriedly made up and were as readily passed. The Development Loan was eagerly subscribed to, and contracts of lakhs of rupees were entered into. Many new offices and Departments (including the Engineering) were created, and officers on high salaries were appointed.

"Lost its Senses"

There was no dearth of land in Bombay. If you travel in a train from Parel to Andheri and cast a glance around, you would find miles of vacant land, and you cannot but have a deep sigh of pain to think of the fact that a shortage of houses prevailed when there was so much land vacant that could be developed and utilised for habitation at small expense! And to crown all, the scheme of reclaiming the Back Bay was launched! Government saw that if the scheme of developing the vacant land was launched simultaneously, with the reclaiming of the Back Bay, sanction could easily be obtained. So they inaugurated the Salsette Development Scheme. Engineers could be seen in every nook and corner of Bombay streets, notifications appeared in the Press acquiring village after village. It seemed as if the Executive Department had lost all its senses. Much time and money was wasted on these notification and acquiring affairs. Soon it was found out that this Development Scheme was leading the authorities to the brink of bankruptcy. A halt was cried in the development of the suburbs, but the work of reclaiming is still being carried on. And alas! the result is what was expected, as has been amply demonstrated by the messages received yesterday (27th January)!"

British Papers' Enterprise

The Special Representative then refers to the enterprise shown by British papers, particularly the "Daily Express" in giving publicity to the Revelations of the Scandal, immediately they were wired to England. He says that Reuter first announced the muddle on the 26th ulto. and the next day. i.e., on the 27th the "Daily Express" came out with a map of Bombay, and a sketch showing the section of the Back Bay which is being reclaimed, together with a summary of the Sub-Committee's Report, also the history of the whole Scheme. It also published an interview which a representative of the paper had with Lord Sydenham immediately on receipt of the wire. The paper gave prominence to the matter, with such arresting head-lines as "Millions of Pounds thrown away—Land Reclamation Failure in Bombay".

Lord Sydenham's View

Lord Sydenham told the representative of the paper that he was not in the least surprised at hearing the news, which shows that cute man was sure that the scheme would be a ghastly failure. Lord Sydenham refrained from making any allegations against anybody but added that while he was the Governor of Bombay he had personally examined the estimates of the Reclamation Scheme. At that time there was no hitch in carrying out the Scheme, but the Government of India did not accord their sanction to it, and when the scheme was revived circumstances had altered making the previous estimates useless.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CORPORATION CALLED TO DISCUSS.

In pursuance of a requisition signed by Messrs. H. P. Mody, K. F. Nariman, Ishwardas Lukhmidas, P. J. Marzban, Salebhoy K. Barodawalla, B. N. Motivala, M. M. Desai, J. B. Baman-Behram, B. N. Gamadia, E. R. Hirjibehedin, Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee, Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, B. T. Desai, Kanji Dwarkadas, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Drs. K. E. Dadachanji, G. V. Deshmuk, M. F. Bism and S. S. Batliwala and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has convened a special meeting of the Corporation on Thursday the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) to discuss the report of the Special Committee on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and to submit a suitable representation to Government thereon.

VIEWS OF BUSINESS MEN

DEMAND FOR COMMISSION

"It is too early to decide", said Sir Dinshaw Petit to a "Chronicle" representative, in answer to a question whether he thought it proper to abandon the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme forthwith.

"The most important step" added Sir Dinshaw, "that should be taken immediately is to appoint a Commission to go into the matter thoroughly.

Asked as to what he thought of Mr. K. F. Nariman's demand for the impeachment of the ex-Governor of Bombay Sir Dinshaw said he had not yet read Mr. Nariman's views.

"ABANDON SCHEME IMMEDIATELY"

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said, in answer to questions put by a representative of "The Chronicle":

I am in entire agreement with the demand that the scheme should be abandoned, because after reading Mr. Mann Subedar's minute of dissent and all the revelations he has made it seems to me futile to continue to saddle Bombay with this heavy burden of unnecessary and unfruitful expenditure. For those who advocate the continuance of even a portion of the scheme it will be a difficult task to prove that the blunders which have placed large sums of money in the pockets of foreign manufacturers and other interested people, whose names I do not wish to mention here, will not be even on a small scale repeated. Bombay cannot afford this luxury. I am of opinion that the scheme must be abandoned immediately and no chance should be given to the authorities, by agreeing to a partial completion, to kill the agitation that has been caused by Mr. Subedar's revelations.

I also believe that a commission very impartially and independently selected should be immediately appointed to examine the conduct of every one concerned, and whoever is found guilty of wilful negligence, or of unpardonable recklessness, in the matter of spending Bombay's crores, must be dealt with severely. I presume that revelations of this character in any other part of the civilised world would have caused persons connected with the Government, and all the officers connected with the scheme, to resign immediately. Public opinion, I am afraid, has not asserted itself here as strongly as it ought to, and officials guilty of this callous negligence of public interests are going on as if nothing very important had happened. That some of them should have the audacity to advocate the continuance and completion of the scheme, in spite of all that has happened, although partially, shows how unassertive public opinion is as a result of disunion among political parties and communal differences and also to what extent an irresponsible Government can go in its callous indifference of public opinion.

Any impeachment, as suggested by Mr. Nariman, should depend on and follow the findings of the commission.

"LLOYD'S BURIAL GROUND"

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, interviewed, said:—

"The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is a grave", declared Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee to a "Chronicle" representative, "It can never give back what it receives, and therefore the sooner it is liquidated the better for Bombay."

"If we call things by their right name, Back Bay Reclamation, thy name is 'Destruction'. What Thomas Otway said of woman is too true of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. It has been found so deceitful, destructive and damnable that well might the scheme be dubbed not development but destruction scheme. It has destroyed Bombay's credit for sanity, it has damned Bombay's finances and whatever prestige Government had for level headedness, it has completely destroyed. We have found the scheme a mockery and a snare and the sooner and the quicker we get out of it the better for all".

"To expect anything out of the scheme is hopeless. I don't believe in commissions of inquiry. It is throwing away more money. The scheme in its inception or rather misconception, was military and meant perhaps to relieve financial distress at 'Home'. To that extent it has succeeded."

A Monument to British Efficiency

Asked as to what he thought of Mr. Nariman's demand for the impeachment of Baron Lloyd, Mr. Tairsee said that the idea was certainly original, but from a practical point of view it would be better to reserve ten feet of ground on the Reclamation, free of cost to his heirs, for burying Baron Lloyd when he is dead, so that it might serve as an everlasting monument to British 'efficiency' in the year 1926.

SCANDALOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Mr. H. P. Mody said:—

The report of the Advisory Committee of the Development Department reveals a scandalous state of affairs which calls for prompt and energetic action on the part of the public. If the Government think that by dropping the major part of the scheme and confining themselves to the proposals of the Majority Report they are going to lull public opinion into quiescence, a rude awakening awaits them. What the public wants is neither the whole nor the modified scheme. It wants first to find out who are responsible for initiating the project without sufficient examination and for pushing on with it inspite of their estimates having egregiously failed and in defiance of public opinion. The action of the Development Department in proceeding with the undertaking during the last year or two particularly deserves the severest censure. They know that the whole scheme was going to be a colossal failure and yet they kept the public in darkness and continued to issue reassuring statements which are now found to be without any justification whatsoever.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE NOW.

What must now be done is to press for an immediate enquiry by an independent body of experts. The enquiry should be with a view to investigating the financial and technical aspects of the scheme and fixing the responsibility on those responsible for its initiation and prosecution. I do not think it is advisable at the present moment to pronounce any opinion as to whether the undertaking should be proceeded with or not. We must await the report of an independent body who would go into the whole question thoroughly and place material before the public which would enable it to say whether the whole scheme requires to be scrapped for good and all, or whether a part of it it is advisable to be undertaken to escape heavier losses. I am strongly against any decision being taken by the Government or the public on the materials which are now in our possession.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FARCE.

Apart from this further investigation, we must press for the transformation of the Advisory Committee into a body invested with the powers of controlling the activities of the Department at every stage. Some of us have all along opposed the creation of a merely advisory body, whose opinions can be put into the waste paper basket at sthe sweet will and pleasure of the Department. Events have justified this attitude and we now find that the only thing achieved by the Advisory Committee was to silence a section of public opinion which was fooled into thinking that some measure of popular control had been secured.

As to the demand for impeachment, I do not believe in such spectacular and impracticable proposals, even in order to provide a historical parallel and to afford some moral satisfaction to poor old Warren Hastings.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

SEQUEL TO GOVERNMENT'S INTERVENTION

WAS POLICY SUBMITTED TO BRITAIN?

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons, questioned in connection with the Egyptian Government's intervention in the cotton market, Sir A. Chamberlain said he had no information regarding the extent to which effect had been given to the decision.

Asked if the the policy was first submitted to the British Government for approval, or done entirely without their knowledge, Sir A. Chamberlain said he thought the answer was in the negative, but he did not want to make a statement definitely pending reference.

PRICE OF COTTON.

Replying to Mr. Percy Harris, who requested him to make representations to allow the prices of cotton to follow its natural course, Sir A Chamberlain said the operation of this kind must be judged on the merits of the particular circumstances in which it was applied, and the particular way in which it was carried out. He could not see that the arrangements which were meant to preserve a steady supply of vital raw materials were injurious in the long run to the consuming country.—Reuter's Special.

Reuter's message, dated Cairo, January 21, bearing on the subject is reproduced below:—

"The Egyptian Government's policy in intervening in the cotton market with a view to causing a rise in the price has apparently provoked counter-measures on the part of buyers, purchases for the Lancashire account having declined since the Government's announcement of its intention to extend State purchases to half a million cantars."

FRENCH FINANCE MUDDLE.

COMPLICATIONS ARISE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Paris.—The controversy regarding the constitutional procedure is beginning to complicate the Financial Bill. The latter during its passage through the Chamber has been so shorn of revenue-producing features that the Senate, by a majority, is anxious to come to the rescue of the Treasury, whereas it is problematical whether the Senate is competent to restore the taxes rejected by the Chamber, or, alternatively, make its own amendments to the Finance measure.

M. Cheron, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, says that the Senate is entitled to deal with any Government proposals discused in the Chamber, and is, therefore, qualified to deal with the rejected proposals but, in the event of modification of the Bill, further complication and delay is feared when the measure is returned to the Chamber.

PRESS OPINION.

The Leftist organ, "La Volonte," says if the Chamber is perturbed at the Government's action, it has only itself to blame.

The "Matin" says all eyes are turned to the Senate. "We are hoping and waiting."—Reuter.

"WORKING 22 HOURS" DAILY

THE COTTON MILLS IN JAPAN.

SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said statistics showed that the working hours in the cotton mills in Japan in 1924 averaged nine and a quarter, with two shifts daily.

The Labour member, Mr. Johnstone, suggested that Japanese machinery was running 22 hours a day, and asked whether Government refused to invite Japan to the International Conference dealing with an eight-hour convention and whether it proposed to boycott the goods produced in violation of the Washington Convention.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said he was not aware that Japanese mills were working 22 hours, but if Mr. Johnstone had fresh information he would be glad to get it. As regards the Conference, the Minister pointed out that it was aimed preliminarily to get some sort of agreement between some of the principal countries after which it would be practicable to proceed with other countries.—Reuter's Special

SWEATED LABOUR DENIED

JAPAN WANTS IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Osaka.—The Japanese cotton-spinners Association emphatically denies the charges of sweated labour, and reaffirms that Japanese mills pay higher wages than Indian and invites an impartial investigation. It is claimed that members of the Association who operate ninety per cent of the spindles in Japan strictly observe ten-hour shifts.—Reuter's Special.

MUSSOLINI'S HEALTH.

COMPLAINT THAT MAY PROVE FATAL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The "Daily News" learns, from trustworthy source, that the health of Sgr. Mussolini is causing serious uneasiness to those about him. He is suffering from a complaint attended with slight but continuous haemorrhage. There have been two attacks of haemorrage much more serious in character and another might prove fatal. Sgr. Mussolini is frequently in pain. His nerves are greatly affected, and he is reluctant to have an operation.—Reuter.

DARLINGTON BYE-ELECTION.

A LABOUR SUCCESS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Labour Party has gained a seat as a result of the bye-election for Darlington owing to the death of Mr. W. E. Pease. The result is as follows:—

Shepherd (Labour)	12,965.
Captain Pease (Conservative)	12,636
Dickie (Liberal)	3,573.—

Reuter.

A GREEK SENSATION.

EX-PREMIER AND OFFICERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Athens.—Following a recent friction between General Pangalos (Director), and Papanastassiou (ex-Premier and leader of the Opposition), Papanstatssiou, General Kondilis (ex-Minister) and ten other officer have been arrested.—Reuter.

BUSH-FIRES' DEATH-ROLL

GOVERNMENT'S RELIEF MEASURES

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Melbourne.—Lord Stonehaven has received a telegram from King George expressing sympathy with the families bereaved on account of bush-fires.

Outlined the Government's relief measures in the House of Representatives, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce said the economic damage was not so great as in the former outbreaks, but the death-roll was heavier.

The Labour leader, Mr. Charlton, expressed appreciation of the Government's measures.

A new outbreak is reported in the neighbourhood of Walhalla in Victoria, but it is regarded as not dangerous unless the wind rises.—Reuter.

MAGNIFICENT PUBLIC RESPONSE.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

Melbourne.—Destructive bush fires have broken out in the Toora Hill country. The flames in some places are fifty feet high. They travelled with appalling rapidity and fire-fighters frequently had to run for their lives.

The public has responded magnificently to the appeal for relief fund. Already £12,000 has been collected.

The Government of Victoria have declined the aid of other States and New Zealand, while appreciating the spirit of their offers.

The death-roll in the bush fires is now 31 with 4 others missing.—Reuter.

LL G "WRECKED"

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS LAND POLICY.

PLEA FOR COMMON AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

"Trying to wreck you before you get in, Sir" shouted an onlooker when the car of Mr. Lloyd George fouled the kerb on his arriving at the Kingsway Hall to attend a meeting of 1,500 delegates from the Liberal Associations of England and Wales to a three days' Conference to discuss land policy. The meetings were private, but the opening of the session was marked by cordial speeches by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George both of whom will remain throughout the Congress.

The former expressed the opinion that there was almost a complete agreement on the principal aim though there must be reasonable and honest divergence regarding the methods to approach it.

Mr. Lloyd George appealed for the greatest common measure of agreement and avoidance of apparent divisions and dissensions which had weakened Liberalism in its fight.—Reuter's Special.

A CONDITIONAL OFFER.

PROF. BREASTED ON ROCKFELLER'S DONATION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Cairo. Apparently contradictory reports here and in New York relative to Rockefeller's offer of the ten million dollar donation to King Faud, and the people of Egypt were explained by Professor Breasted in an interview. He said the offer was subject to conditions to be accepted by the Egyptian Government. While they were discussing the matter garbled reports began to be circulated, which necessitated publication of facts. Prof. Breasted added that Rockefeller might well think that pending acceptance of the conditions no definite offer could be considered to have been made.

It is understood that Rockefeller's offer is conditional upon an International archaeological body directing the museum and the research institute for 30 years, after which everything will revert to the Egyptian Government.

Rockefeller's lawyer Balknapp has left Cairo for New York to explain to Rockefeller the attitude of the Egyptian Government.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE LABOUR WAGE QUESTION

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons, questioned regarding the demand of the Singapore Rubber Plantations Company that less wages should be paid to the coolies employed on the naval base, on the ground that it was tending to raise the cost of local coolie labour, Sir W. H. Davison said the information received showed that wages of the Admiralty employees exceeded those of the plantations employees, but considering the different nature of the work the Admiralty was not convinced that there was sufficient ground for a reduction.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL OIL TANKS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir W. H. Davison anticipated that naval oil-tanks, which were under construction at Trincomalee, would be completed by April, and added that oil fuel would only be available to merchantships in cases of emergency.—Reuter's Special.

In the Scottish League, Dundee beat Falkirk by one goal to nil, and Aberdeen drew with Partick neither side scoring.

8,000 MILE FLIGHT FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Cape Town.—Alan Cobham has arrived here, completing the classic 8,000 miles flight from London.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Besant arrived at Lahore on Thursday from Multan. She delivered three lectures during the day and was to have left at night for Delhi.

Lady Wilson visited the Women Students' Room at the Wilson College yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Bombay District Athletic Sports yesterday.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Bombay last night:—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Justice Sir Amberson and Lady Marten, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. G. D. Madgaonkar, Sir Ernest and Lady Jackson, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Reginald Spence, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, Colonel R. H. Lloyd, Dr. and Mrs. A. Lafar, Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hartley Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. M. Houston, Captain E. V. Whish Commander and Mrs. M. P. Cooper, Major G. Dawes, Dr. and Mrs D. Davison, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Mr and Mrs. R. J. Duff, the Revd. J. Dubr, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Lt.-Col. F. D. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Nissim, Major and Mrs G. C. Richardson, Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Dr. Elsa Turner Watts, Miss Holm, and the Revd. J. L. C. Dart.

The Governor of the Punjab performed the opening ceremony on Thursday of the Government Dyeing and Tanning Factories at Shahdara, in the suburb of Lahore.

UPROAR IN COUNCIL

BENGAL M. L. C.'S WALK OUT

PRESIDENT'S ALLEGED ARBITRARY ACTION

CALCUTTA, Febry. 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, there was an unfortunate incident followed by an unseemly scene which disturbed for some time the proceedings of the Council resulting in the walking out of the hall of all the Swarajist and Nationalist members. While discussing a resolution demanding representation in the Council according to the numerical strength of different communities of the province, the representatives of Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian communities opposed the motion.

At this stage, Sir Abdur Rahim moved an amendment asking the addition of the following words: "just and proper representation of minor communities and commercial interest."

PRESIDENT SUSPENDS RULES

The President said though timely notice of this amendment was not given he would suspend the rules and allow the amendment.

The Swarajists took objection to this procedure and one member described the conduct of the President as arbitrary and when asked by the President he refused to withdraw the remark whereupon the President asked him to leave the Hall for the day.

SWARAJISTS & NATIONALISTS WALK OUT

Other members including Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Swaraj Party leader described the conduct of the President as childish and insane and they too were asked to leave the hall.

Then followed an uproarious scene with wild cries of "shame, shame" as the Swarajists and Nationalists left the hall.

ONLY ONE RESOLUTION.

The resolution about communal representation, as amended by Sir Abdur Rahim, was carried without much discussion.

After the motion was carried Sir Hugh Stephenson in regard to the incident of this afternoon assured the President that he had the full support of the House and said in view of this incident and as they were discussing a private business and as the opposition benches were empty he would suggest that the Council should adjourn the debate.

The President accepted Sir Hugh Stephenson's suggestion and adjourned the Council.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICER DISMISSED.

The Maharaja of Nadia replying to a question about the dismissal of Dr. S. P. Gupta, Assistant Director of Public Health Rajshahi Circle said Dr. Gupta was dismissed for a breach of Rule 25 of Government Servants Conduct Rules in that he took part in a political movement by attending a political meeting and making a speech. The charge was communicated to Dr. Gupta in writing and he was asked for an explanation and to show cause why he should not be dismissed. He submitted his defence in writing which was considered by Government and formal orders were then issued.—A. P.

ONE VOTE MAJORITY.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS THROWN OUT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Efforts of some of the members who brought piecemeal legislation in the shape of three different Bills to amend an existing Act with a view to take away the powers vested in the Magistrates were of no avail, as all the three Bills were thrown out at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council.

These Bills were intended to amend the Bengal Village Self-Government Act and by a process of introducing amendments they wanted to secure the power of appointment, dismissal, number, pay and equipment of *Chowkidars* for Union Boards, powers which were now in the hands of the Executive. The elected members were quite satisfied with obtaining some of these powers by inserting new clauses in the Bill, but when the final motion for passing the Bills came, Government, by a bare majority of one vote, succeeded in throwing out the Bills.—A. P.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE MEETS ON 6TH MARCH.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee announces that the meeting of the Special Committee appointed in pursuance on Resolution 7 of the Cawnpore Congress will be held in the Conference Room, Western Hostel, Raisina, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 6th March."

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will take place at 1 p.m. the same place.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will be held on Friday, 5th March in the room of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Swadaj Party will be held at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 7th March.

A meeting of the General Council of the All-India Swaraj Party will be held in the Conference Room at 3 p.m. on Sunday.

Members requiring accommodation in Delhi are requested to intimate immediately their requirements to the Electric Lane, Raisina, Delhi.—A.P

SOUTH AFRICAN IMBROGLIO.

FORCING EXIT

UNION WHITES' WAR AGAINST ASIATICS

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE NEEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Febry. 18.

Mr. Sorabji of the South African Deputation communicates to the Associated Press the following supplementary statement which he is submitting to the Viceroy signed by all members of the Deputations:—

"We the members of the South African Indian Congress Deputation desire to draw your Excellency's attention to certain phases of the South African Indian problem which have been thrust into prominence by the South African Government since our arrival in India.

URGENT NEED OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

"Your Excellency is fully aware that while negotiations were beginning between the Government of India and that of the Union of South Africa and while Your Excellency's Government was pressing for a Round Table Conference to discuss the principle of the racial segregation as embodied in the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (further provision) Bill, the South African Parliament actually amended the Union Health Act to validate Ordinance No. 7 of 1923, of Natal and also forced through the House of the Assembly the Mines and Works Act 1911 (amendment) Bill. As both these bills embody the principle or racial segregation the action of the Union Government warrants our again emphasising the urgent necessity of your Excellency's Government pressing for a Round Table Conference to discuss the whole South African Indian problem.

The Natal Ordinance No. 7 of 1923 which discriminated between Asiatics and Europeans and which empowered the health committees to levy differential rates on two sections respectively, was declared "ultra vires" by appellate on the Supreme Court of South Africa. This decision which was announced on November 1925, when our Deputation was on its way to India, was obtained at a great expense to the Indian community. With inordinate haste and before your Excellency's Government had an opportunity of making any representations whatsoever the Union Government passed a Bill amending the Union Health Act, thereby validating Ordinance No. 7 1923, and thus re-affirming the principle of racial segregation.

FIRST STATUTORY ECONOMIC COLOUR BAR.

The Mines and Works Act 1911 Amendment Bill; known as the Colour Bar Bill provides that granting of certificates of competency to persons employed in, at or about mines, works and machinery shall be restricted to Europeans, coloured persons and Malays, excluding Asiatics and Natives. This Bill is found on the principle of racial segregation. It introduces into South Africa, for the first time, a Statutory Economic Colour Bar, and it is drafted as to embrace almost any industry in the Union.

When that Bill was first introduced into the Union Parliament during the season of 1925 it was strongly condemned by General Smuts. He declared that tens of thousands of people in South Africa were actuated by the feeling of fear and if a Bill named the Natives and Asiatics as persons to be excluded from industry by Colour Bar provisions, it would establish a precedent of inequality and unfair dealing that would recoil upon white races.

He asked that the Asiatic question should be separated from the Native question, as it would be a great mistake to mix up the two. He maintained that not many Asiatics would be directly affected by the Bill but hundreds of millions would be provoked by this stigma being placed upon them.

BAN ON COLOURED WAITERS.

The Minister of Justice has also published a Bill which, if passed, will prevent the employment of Asiatics and Natives in any occupation connected with the manufacture, sale or distribution of intoxicating liquor. That means that it will prevent the employment of such people in breweries, distilleries or hotels. No Asiatic will be permitted to act even as a waiter on the premises licensed to sell intoxicating liquor. Most of these workers are young men, born in the Union of South Africa of Indian parentage and they undoubtedly have proved themselves efficient ideal waiters.

COMPULSORY REPATRIATION

These two Bills, namely, the Colour Bar Bill and the Liquor Law Amendment Bill, if passed into law, will throw out of employment a very large number of Indians. It is estimated that the number thus affected will be approximately as follows:—

Liquor Law Amendment Bill 1,500

Colour Bar Bill (Cape) 900, Natal 35,000. These Indians deprived of the right to work will be compelled to accept repatriation under the voluntary scheme and leave South Africa.

In view of this action of the Union Government we would once more respectfully point out to your Excellency the urgent necessity of pressing for a Round Table Conference to discuss the whole Indian problem, failing which we ask your Excellency to secure the King-Emperor's disallowance of each of the above-mentioned Bills as it passes through the Union Parliament."

RIGHT AND DUTY

CASE FOR SATYAGRAHA IN S. AFRICA

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

"When their honour is at stake, when their rights are being taken away, when their livelihood is threatened, they have the right and it becomes their duty to offer Satyagraha." With these words Mr. Gandhi comments in "Young India" on the South African situation.

He says the colour bar bill is making steady progress. On principle it is just as bad as the Asiatic measure and, therefore, just as open to objection, as the latter. Its progress evidences the Union Government's intention and determination about the Asiatic Bill.

Mr. Gandhi, however, advises Indians in South Africa to await the result of negotiations which the Government of India are carrying on with the Union Govern. Union Goverment and adds, "And when they have explored and tried every other available channel and failed to find a way out the case for Satyagraha is complete."—A. P.

LEGISLATORS DISSATISFIED.

DEMAND FOR BARE JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Considerable lobby discussions took place to-day in both the Chambers of the Central Legislature over the statements of Sir Mahomed Habibullah and Mr. Bhore on the "important results" of negotiations so far conducted with the South African Government. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the members that with all their anxiety to press the claims of Indians during the last ten months the Government of India had not been able to achieve anything more than what was till recently a matter of suspicion, namely, that the Union Government would allow the Paddison Deputation to give evidence in respect of the Anti-Asiatic Bill before the Select Committee prior to the second reading of the Bill. Several members were seen closely examining the documents placed in the Library and most of them came back with the cry "South African whites are determined on active repatriation of Indians and our Government is still pleading for concessions and gloating over nothing." The correspondence itself is a document of 24 printed foolscap, but the members did not take a long time to arrive at the conclusion that the Government of India is too weak and submissive while the Boer virus is spreading fast towards final extirpation of Indians (both domiciled and resident) in South Africa).

GOVERNMENT'S IMPOTENCE.

Mr. Sorabjee, a member of the South African Indian Deputation, in a conversation with me expressed his disgust at the Government of India's impotence in face of the series of measures clearly aimed at compulsory repatriation and, when a prominent member of the Independent Party asked Mr. Sorabjee for his opinion, he pithily replied, "Don't wait to ask for His Majesty's veto of all the anti-Asiatic measures. Otherwise, we are gone."

It was this feeling of dissatisfaction at the Government's statement and a desire to seek His Majesty's intervention that found gentle expression when Mr. Sethna, in the Council of State, pleaded before Sir Mahomed Habibullah for the allotment of a day for a discussion of the correspondence. The Assembly members are also holding frequent conversations in groups, and it is now clear that somewhat heated and full dress debate is inevitable in both the Houses before the end of February

The proposal for a Round Table Conference has been hushed, while there is not even a whisper in Government circles of inducing His Majesty's Government to intervene and save the honour of Britain and India. All the same the Government of India with a pathetic faith in representations continue their efforts through their ambassadors on the spot (the Paddison Committee) in the hope of pressing their fundamental objections to the anti-Asiatic Bill before the Select Committee.

WANTED BARE JUSTICE.

Opinion among non-official Indians is fast crystallising, and it is everywhere felt that the remedy for this vexed question lies in the Government of India seeking not for concessions before the determined South African Government but for bare justice before His Majesty to the 63 per cent of South African population. It is also felt by non-officials that whatever the Paddison Committee might do they will fail in their efforts to change the mind of the South African whites. Hence, the need for His Majesty's Government's intervention if a Round Table Conference has been ruled out for good.

PUNJAB ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO CONTEST.

LAHORE, Feb. 17.

The Punjab Congress Committee Executive has decided to take up the matter of contesting the elections to the Punjab Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly at the next general election.—A.P.

UNION'S OBDURACY

NO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

"CONCESSION" OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Febry. 18.

The copy of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Union Government is now available. The most important part of it is the "Clear the Line" telegram from the Government of India communicating to the Union Government the purport of the "interim" report of the Paddison Deputation and the views of the Union on it and telegrams in reply which shows how the decision now announced was secured. In their "Clear the Line" telegram of 10th January, the Government of India stated:—

"Our Deputation after enquiry in Natal have telegraphed their "interim" and provisional conclusions and recommendations to us.

INDIAN COMPETITION NOT INCREASING.

"Firstly, they have been unable to find any justification for the general opinion held by the Europeans in Natal that Indian competition in trade is increasing and is closing fruitful avenues of employment to Europeans. Similarly, they are unable to obtain accurate or complete statistics to indicate how far, if at all, Indians have recently displaced Europeans in skilled or semi-skilled occupations. They would probably prove the fears to be unfounded. So far at least as trade and commerce are concerned, their investigations tend to show that during the last few years Indians' penetration has increased only in certain trades such as tailoring and furniture, especially in Durban area, while in the sphere of business proper the Indian has not improved his position since the report of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission Further expansion of Indian trade is barred by the action of the Municipalities who refuse the issue of any new licenses to Indians and frequently refuse the transfer of old licenses to new premises even in close proximity to old ones. The same policy is being followed by the licensing boards in rural areas. For these reasons they suggest that in order to verify the facts in which the demand for the Bill is based a fresh enquiry is advisable.

EFFECTIVENESS OF REMEDIES DOUBTED.

Secondly, our Deputation lay stress on the point that it is questionable whether the Bill will effect any mitigation in the economic competition between the two races which European opinion regards as the crux of the whole Asiatic problem. The positive remedies which the Bill contemplated are: (1) Commercial separation; (2) residential separation and (3) restriction provided for in Clause 10.

"As regards (1) our Deputation find that Municipal Administration of the existing licensing laws has already resulted in Indian traders being concentrated in areas distinct from those occupied by Europeans, except in the case of certain old established Indian firms which carry on business in European quarters. From the European point of view, therefore, the legislation now proposed appears unnecessary; while it will seriously aggravate the position of Indian trading company. They assume elimination of Indians from trade is not aimed at. Such a policy would not be in accordance with the general standard of fairness, particularly since they report that aliens from Europe are monopolising new opportunities for trade. If the object aimed at is mitigation of competition other remedies seem more likely to be effective.

With regard to (2) residential segregation, the enquiries of our Deputation confirm the objections to this measure which we have consistently urged upon your Excellency's Government.

CASE FOR FRESH ENQUIRY.

These facts and considerations strengthen our conviction which we have often pressed on the Union Government that a Round Table Conference would be the most satisfactory method of dealing with the situation and we hope that as a result of the discussion during the last few months and of wider appreciation of implication of the Bill there may have been some such modification in the attitude of the European public referred to in your telegram of September 24th as to justify your Government in reconsidering the view they have taken of this proposal. We wish to make it clear that we are still willing and anxious to participate in a Round Table Conference in any place or manner which may seem to them most convenient.

If the Government of South Africa for any reason find themselves still unable to agree to a Round Table Conference, we hope that the Union Government will agree that there is a "prima facie" case for some fresh enquiry before the proposed legislation is proceeded with.

REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE CONCEDED.

The reply from the Governor-General of South Africa, dated 5th (recd 6th) February, 1926, says:—

"My ministers desire me to thank your Excellency very cordially for your courtesy in communicating to them so fully and promptly the *interim* and provisional conclusions and recommendations of the Deputation sent to South Africa to enquire into the position of the Indian population in the Union.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OPPOSED.

"With regard to your Excellency's suggestion that it might still be possible for the Union Government to agree to the holding of a Round Table Confedence, my ministers wish me to state, that for reasons already stated and in spite of their desire to meet the wishes of your Excellency's Government, if possible, they cannot see their way to alter their decision.

NO ENQUIRY COMMISSION DESIRED.

Whilst on one hand my ministers must regret their inability to accede to the request of the Government of India for a Round Table Conference or a fresh enquiry, they on the other hand fully realise the anxiety of that Government to place as fully as possible the case of the Indian community in South Africa before the Government of the Union. It is for this reason that they previously adcmbrated the possibility of evidence before a Parliamentary select Committee by the deputation from the Government of India now in the country after the Bill shall have passed the second reading. Although reference to a Select Committee after the second reading will imply the maintenance of the general principle of the Bill, it will at the same time offer a very wide scope for evidence and will not even exclude evidence on such a fundamental question in which the Government of India is primarily concerned as to whether the proposed segregation shall be voluntary or compulsory. To this sugestion which they have offered, my ministers have thus far received no reply and they are consequently in doubt as to the existence of any difficulty on the part of Government of India in accepting the same. If such difficulty should, however, exist on the ground of too great a restriction of the evidence which the Deputation might desire to bring forward my ministers would agree to propose reference of the Bill to a Select Committee before the second reading, thus widening the scope for evidence so as to include the principle of the Bill.

DEPUTATION TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE.

Thereupon the Government of India despatched to Governor-General of South Africa the following priority telegram on 9th February:—

We are in receipt of your Excellency's telegram dated 5th February and would be grateful if you would be so good as to convey to your Excellency's ministers our warm appreciation of the courtesy and consideration they have extended to us and to our deputation. While we cannot conceal from your Excellency our deep disappointment that your Excellency's ministers have found it impossible to agree to either of the alternative methods put forward by us as best calculated to lead to a satisfactory solution of this problem, we recognise that our proposals have been given the fullest and most anxious consideration. We further understand that the offer now made to us involves a departure from normal parliamentary practice and procedure and we see in this another proof of the desire of your Excellency's ministers to find a solution of this difficult question. My Government are in the circumstances prepared to accept, subject to the conditions stipulated in your Excellency's telegram and to our observation in the succeeding paragraph, the offer made by your excellency's ministers of an enquiry by a parliamentary select committee before the second reading of this bill.

As the Union Government are aware, our objections to the Bill are fundamental and are against the principles on which the Bill is based. We propose therefore to instruct our deputation to present the case before select committee in respect of general principles, although it necessarily follows from our arguments that we object also to the details of the Bill.

UNION'S FINAL REPLY.

The final reply from the Governor-General of South Africa was received through his telegram dated 14th February, which says:—

Your telegram dated 9th February. My Ministers note with great pleasure and appreciation the readiness of the Government of India to avail themselves of the opportunity specially offered to them for presentment of the Indian case through their deputation now in South Africa in accordance with contents of my telegram dated the 5th February. Ample time will be given to the proposed Select Committee to hear and consider evidence and reference of the Bill to a select committee before second reading implies that the Indian community in South Africa will through their representatives have the same opportunity and scope for presenting their case as will be accorded to the deputation from India.

INDIA'S AERIAL SERVICE.

QUESTION OF LINKING UP WITH EUROPEAN SERVICES

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question whether Government would consider the possibility of linking the air service to India with the European services to facilitate a continual air service from Croydon to Burma and also the possibilities of extending the service to Australia, Sir Samuel Hoare said a fortnightly Egypt-India service would be timed to fit in with the arrival and departure of mail boats, and he hoped, be ultimately linked up with the European air mail services. The possibility of extension beyond India was continually under consideration and investigation.—Reuter.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has accepted Presidentship of the All-India Shudhi Conference to be held in Delhi on 13th, 14th and 15th March.

MR. MALAN'S STATEMENT.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17.

The following is the continuation of Mr. Malan's statement in the South African Assembly moving discharge of the second reading of the Asiatic Bill and proposing reference to a Select Committee. Proceeding, Mr. Malan said:—

The Government of India then further approached the Union with a request to send a Commission to South Africa to inquire into the whole position of Indians here and give the Indian Government first hand information. The Union had no difficulty to agreeing to this request especially as the Government of India undertook that the members of the Commission would be men of discretion not coming as agitators and would not inflame the mind of the Indian community here and make the problem more difficult. Mr. Malan said that the Deputation had been here for considerable time and the Union had no complaint against them. On the contrary the Union had every reason to be satisfied with the way they had acted in the most difficult circumstances.

The Union had offered that the deputation should in the name of the Government of India and the Indian community be allowed to lay the opinion of Indians before a Select Committee appointed after the second reading of the Bill. The Government of India subsequently requested the Union not to proceed with the legislation any further but to appoint a commission similar to the Asiatic Commission. The Union was not in a position to agree to this request, considering that the position since 1921 had not materially changed, besides which it would involve delay and prevent legislation in this session, and in face of the impatience which existed with regard to the solution of the question the Union had no right to accede to the request.

TWO REQUESTS TURNED DOWN.

"So far we had turned down two of the most important requests on the part of the Government of India and realised that a feeling was springing up in India and also among the Indian community in South Africa that the Union was forcing through most important legislation in which they were so vitally concerned not only against the will of the Indian community and the will of the Government of India but forcing through legislation without giving them any proper opportunity to lay the case of the Indians before the Government, the country and the legislature. We felt that while this feeling lasted an atmosphere existed which certainly was not conducive to the successful solution of this most difficult and most important question. We, therefore, felt it necessary as far as possible to create an atmosphere of goodwill conducive to the successful solution of the question. Under the circumstances we thought that this feeling must as soon as possible be removed. The only way to remove the feeling was to afford an opportunity for wider evidence, less restricted evidence to be laid before a committee appointed by the House. Under these circumstances we had definitely offered to the Government of India to propose to the House that the proposed legislation be referred to a Select Committee before the second reading.

"CONDITIONS AND SAFEGUARDS."

"To this proposal we felt it was only right to attach certain conditions and safeguards, because this was under the circumstances prevailing in South Africa and in the House of unusual procedure, and because the particular measure I introduced certainly had behind it and to support it a volume of opinion in the country, and as far as I could judge there was no great division of opinion in this House with regard to the matter. The conditions were firstly that the Government of India should intimate that they were willing to make use of this special opportunity offered to them; secondly that if they thought it necessary to lay any evidence before the Select Committee before the second reading such evidence should be brought forward by the deputation now in South Africa, and nobody else from India either on their own behalf or on behalf of the Government of India would be allowed to make use of this special opportunity; and thirdly that the Select Committee appointed before the second reading be required to report within such priod as would enable the House to pass the proposed legislation during the present session. This offer with the conditions has been accepted by the Government of India." The Minister had the correspondence between the Union and the Government of India and then moved for a select committee.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Earl of Cavan retires from the Army on February 19th.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Du Cane has been promoted General.

In replay of the Rugby County Championship Leicestershire defeated the North Midlands by 14 points to three. Leicestershire is now in the group of the champions.

A Nice message says:—Miss Lenglen spent a day in bed. Her father said that she would be going on to Wells and he expected that she would probably play in the Monte Carlo Tournament.

A Beckenham message says:—In Inter-Varsity Hockey Match here Cambridge beat Oxford by 3 goals to 2.

London.—Sir Arthur Lyttellon-Annesley is dead.

Report has been received of the death at Lahore of Sardar Muhamed Yusuf, one of the leading Sardars of Kabul and father of the Afghan Minister at Moscow, who recently came to Lahore for medical treatment.

NO GESTURE

GOVERNMENT AND REFORMS

MR. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

Mr. P. C. Sethna's resolution demanding Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Reforms was rejected, without division, by the Council of State yesterday.

The Swarajists' amendment to Mr. Sethna's resolution was rejected by 37 votes against 8.

Mr. Sethna did not claim division because the Swarajists had decided to remain neutral.

NOT UNEXPECTED.

CONGRESS PREPARING FOR ANSWER

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, Swaraj Party, who heard Sir Alexander Muddiman from the gallery in the Council of State, interviewed, stated that the Home Member's reply completed more or less the formal process by which the Party had to obtain the final answer of the Government to the national demand.

The Home Member, he felt, would hold to the date of the Commission with identical terms of reference as embodied in Section 84-A and only on condition of complete Swarajist surrender. As Pandit Motilal Nehru had stated, if wise men were not slaves of dates why should they be slave of preambles or of terms of reference embodied in statutes?

It was in the expectation of this reply that the All-India Congress Committee and the General Council of the Swaraj Party had been summoned, and they would soon consider the exact manner in which the Cawnpore Resolution should be carried out.

PROCEEDING'S IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Feb. 18.

Public galleries in the Council of State to-day contained a large number of visitors, including Lala Harkishen Lal, Pandit Daya Kishen Kaul and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The attendance in the Chamber was also fair, not only because the Railway Budget was to be presented, but also because of the discussion on the Reforms.

Sir Clement Hindley was sworn in to present the Railway Budget and Sir Alexander Muddiman was present to explain Government's attitude regarding the Reforms.

MR. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION.

After the presentation of the Railway Budget (published elsewhere in this issue), Mr. P. C. Sethna moved the resolution to urge upon His Majesty's Government the appointment forthwith of a Royal Commission to investigate and enquire into the working of the present Indian Constitution and to formulate a scheme for the establishment of responsible Government in India.

TWO AMENDMENTS.

There were two amendments tabled to Mr. Sethna's resolution, one was by Mr. P. C. Ciari (Independent) for either the Royal Commission or other suitable agency to formulate a scheme of responsible Government in accordance with the resolutions of the Assembly dated 18th February, 1924, and 8th September, 1925.

Seth Govind Das (Swarajist Whip) had alternative amendments tabled on behalf of the Swaraj Party. The first was for a declaration in Parliament announcing His Majesty's Government's decision to take immediate steps to embody in constitutional and administrative machinery of India fundamental changes asked for in the Assembly's resolutions of 18th February, 1924, and 8th September, 1925, and to obtain His Majesty's Government's decision thereon.

If the above proposition be not allowed, he would move that effect be given to the Assembly's resolution of 8th September last by asking for a declaration in Parliament on the lines referred to and to obtain the final decision of His Majesty's Government thereon.

DEFECTIVE SYSTEM.

In moving his resolution, Mr. Sethna said that since the last September session of the Central Legislature when the Assembly adopted the Nationalist amendment to the Muddiman Committee's resolution and the Council of State rejected it, the Cawnpore Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, the Non-Brahmin Conference, the Christian Conference and other Congresses and Conferences had held their annual sessions in Christmas week and discussed the constitutional question and some of them demanded a Royal Commission. This resolution was framed in light of the considered views of the different sections of Indian opinion. It had been conceded by Government that there was no legal bar to the appointment of a Royal Commission at any time before the expiry of the period of ten years fixed by the Act. Mr. Sethna contended that the working of the constitution during the last five years and examination of the constitution by the Muddiman Committee had clearly shown that the constitution had not succeeded in achieving the object with which it was established. The failure was not due to Non-Co-operation nor to obstructive tactics of the Swarajists, but because of the defective system inasmuch as there was no element of responsibility in the Central Government and even the measure of responsibility granted to the provinces was stinted and not real. All the Indian Executive Councillors and Ministers who had worked the Constitution had emphasised this point in connection with the Muddi-

(Continued on page 10.)

"LEE" CUT TO BE RESTORED.

INDIAN RAILWAY BUDGET.

CAPITAL OUTLAY OF 22 CROREs.

10 P. C. REDUCTION IN COAL FREIGHTS

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to hear Railway Budget speech of Sir Charles Innes. Other legislative business on the agenda was unimportant. It was eleven when Sir Charles Innes rose amidst applause to make his statement. The House and galleries were, however, thin, but gradually as he began to unfold his plans the attendance improved and practically all members present in Delhi were in the House.

Considerable interest was roused by his speech as this was the last Budget, Sir Charles Innes was presenting. He announced *inter alia* a ten per cent. reduction in the coal freight charges for a distance over 400 miles, and also the restoration of the grant rejected by the Assembly for granting the Lee concessions to railway companis officers. The capital programme for the year would cost 22 crores, of which 15½ crores was for Open Works and six and a half crores for New Constructions.—A. P.

THE BUDGET OUTLINED.

Introducing the Railway Budget for 1926-27, Sir Charles Innes, said he might claim that the Budget he was presenting was an improvement on its predecessor, in that it had passed the scrutiny of a Standing Finance Committee for Railways, which was composed almost entirely of non-official members of the House. Each demand, indeed, had received the approval of that Committee and he was optimistic enough to believe that this fact would facilitate the passage of the Budget through the House. Sir Charles then proceeded to deal with the principal features of the Budget. He said:—

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF 1924-25.

I wish to begin my review by saying just a few words about the revenue results of 1924-25. The House is already aware that it was a very prosperous year for Indian Railways. When I made my Budget speech last year, we expected to gain from commercial lines 11.25 crores. We did, however, even better than we expected, mainly owing to phenomenally good earnings in February and March, and, in the event, the actual gain from commercial lines turned out to be 14¾ crores, representing a return on the capital at charge of State lines of 5.85 per cent. This improvement in receipts affected our payments to General Revenues under the convention, and also, of course, the amount available for transfer to Railway Reserves. The Hon'ble Members are familiar with the convention, and I will not go into details. We anticipated last year that our contribution to General Revenues for 1924-25 would be 635 lakhs gross or 564 lakhs net (that is, after deducting the loss on strategic lines). But actually our contribution was 799 lakhs gross and 678 lakhs net. Similarly, instead of placing to Railway Reserves 410 lakhs as we expected we transferred to Reserves a sum of 638 lakhs.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1925-26.

Those I think are very pleasing figures, and I am sorry that our revised estimate of the current year does not make quite as satisfactory a showing. The House will remember that on commercial lines we budgetted for gross receipts amounting to 101.34 crores and for expenses amounting to 90.54 crores. That is to say, we budgetted for a net gain from commercial lines of 10.80 crores. The Revised estimate of our net gain is 10.45 crores, or only 35 lakhs less than the budget figure, but the other figures have undergone considerable change. We now expect our gross receipts from commercial lines to be 99.81 crores, a decrease of 153 lakhs compared with the budget figure, and our working expenses and interest charges to be 89.3 crores or 118 lakhs less than we provided in the Budget.

The House will no doubt want to know briefly why our gross receipts are 153 lakhs less than we anticipated. I must first explain however, that the figure of 153 lakhs is a net figure. We expect a gain of 26 lakhs under the heads of interest on our balances and the Government share of profits from subsidised Companies, and our estimate of gross traffic receipts is really down by as much as 179 lakhs compared with the Budget. But this figure of 179 lakhs is again a net figure. In coaching traffic we have done better than we expected, and the drop in earnings has been entirely on goods traffic. Indeed, the Budget Memorandum shows that we expect our earnings from goods traffic to be down by nearly 2 1/2 crores. I do not know whether the House expects from me any explanation why this is so. The only general explanation I can give is the truism that, in the words of the Acworth Committee, "Railway earnings vary abruptly from time to time in accordance with harvest results and trade fluctuations."

SHARE OF LEE "LOOT."

I have said that we expect our gross expenditure to be less by 118 lakhs than the budget figure. It is made up partly of working expenses, partly of miscellaneous expenditure and partly of interest charges. The decrease in interest charges is counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in miscellaneous expenditure, leaving the net reduction of 118 lakhs entirely under working expenses. The reduction is mainly due to the facts that for reasons fully explained in the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee we have been unable to utilise the provision made for automatic couplers and that we expect to spend only 25 lakhs of the special provision of 50 lakhs made for repairs to rolling stock. On the other side of the account there is the special provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for the extension of the Lee Commission benefits to officers of the East Indian Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Company Railways. The supplementary demand for this sum was rejected by the House a few days ago by 1 vote. It is now my duty to announce that the Governor-General-in-Council has restored the demand under the provisions of Sections 67A of the Government of India Act.

CONTRIBUTION FOR 1925-26.

The net result is that we expect to have a surplus of 10.45 crores. Under the convention, our contribution this year, like our contribution last year, is based on the actuals of the year 1923-24. One per cent. on the capital at charge in the year 1923-24 'plus' 1/5th of the surplus profits of that year represents like last year a sum of 630 lakhs. From this sum however, has to be deducted the loss on the working of strategic lines in 1923-24, namely, 121 lakhs, and the net contribution is 509 lakhs. Now as I have just said, our revised estimate of our gain from commercial lines is 10.45 crores. The loss this year on strategic lines is 168 lakhs. The amount for disposal therefore is 877 lakhs. From this amount we deduct the contribution of 509 lakhs, and there is a balance of 368 lakhs. The excess over 3 crores is 68 lakhs, and under the convention 1/3 of this goes to General Revenues. The final result therefore is that we expect to transfer to our Reserves 345 lakhs and to make a contribution to General Revenues of 532 lakhs. But I would beg the House to observe that this figure is a net figure. The general taxpayer is really taking from commercial lines 653 lakhs. Our net contribution of 532 lakhs is only 16 lakhs less than the amount Sir Basil Blackett budgetted for, and I would here pause to point out one advantage which we derive from the stabilisation of our contribution to General Revenues. When last November, Sir Basil Blackett was considering what effect the loss of the Cotton Excise revenue would have on our finances not only this year but also next year, he knew within a few lakhs exactly what he would receive in either year from the Railways and I think that he will bear me out when I say that our announcement on December 1st last was very greatly facilitated by the stabilisation of the contribution to General Revenues resulting from the convention in regard to the separation of the Railway Finance from the General Finance.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1926-27.

I pass on to the Budget estimate for 1926-27. The figures in brief are that we are budgetting on commercial lines for gross receipts amounting to 102.58 crores and gross expenditure, including interest charges, of 92.13 crores. If these figures are realised, the gain from commercial lines will be 10.45 crores, and the net gain that is the gain after deducting the anticipated loss on strategic lines will be 871 lakhs. In 1926-27 our contribution will be based on the financial results of the year 1924-25, and I have just told the House what a prosperious year that was for the Railways. General Revenues indeed will take out of us a gross contribution of 760 lakhs. The net contribution payable will be 601 lakhs, and the balance of the 871 lakhs which we expect to have for disposal, namely, 270 lakhs will be transferred to Railway Reserves.

In making these estimates, we have allowed for certain reductions in freights and fares which we have made or wish to make and to which I will refer later. I hope that the bread we are casting upon the waters will return unto us after many days in the shape of increased traffic, but the immediate effect must be detrimental to our earnings and we are allowing for a falling off of about 2 crores as a direct result of the reductions. For the rest, we have assumed that the season will be a normal one and that there will be a normal development of traffic on our existing lines. Also we have taken into account the fact that we have opened 264 miles of new lines in the current year, that we expect to add another 240 miles in the coming year and that we shall acquire the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. We have taken all these factors into consideration and have felt justified in estimating that our gross traffic receipts from commercial lines will be 101.35 crores or 2½ crores more than the revised estimate of the current year. Our estimate of gross expenditure from revenue, namely, 92.13 crores is 277 lakhs more than the revised estimate of the current year. Part of the increase is due to an increase of 130 lakhs in our interest charges. As regards working expenses proper, we place them at 65.19 crores or 132 lakhs more than the revised estimate of this year. 40 lakhs of the increase is due to larger appropriations to our Depreciation Fund. For the rest the increase is due mainly to the fact that we have increased our provision for repairs to rolling stock by 35 lakhs and to larger provision for operating expenses other than fuel, this larger provision being necessitated by the fact that we expect to handle a larger volume of traffic. On the other hand, in the circumstances set out in the Budget Memorandum, we hope again to effect a considerable saving in our fuel bill.

CAPITAL BUDGET OF 1925-26.

I proposed now to say a few words about our Capital Budget. The approved programme for the current year provided for a capital expenditure of 32.07 crores. Past experience had told us that Railway Administrations would not be able to spend the full grant, but our policy is not in any way to restrict the execution of sanctioned works. Clearly once a work is sanctioned it is desirable that it should be carried to completion as expeditiously as possible. Accordingly we allowed Railway Administrations the full grant asked for for approved works and made a lump sum deduction in their demands for the probable savings we anticipated in their expenditure. The reduction we provided for was 9·17 crores, so that the net grant was fixed at 22.90 crores. We estimate that the actual capital expenditure will be 19½ crores and that there will be a lapse of 3.40 crores. This lapse compares favourably with the lapse of nearly 18 crores in 1923-24 and nearly 17 crores in 1924-25. We have made changes in the system of preparing estimates, in the arrangements for the execution of works and in the procedure relating to the preparation and certification of indents. These changes have already borne fruit, but I frankly admit that there is still room for improvement, and we have reason to hope that in the future actual capital expenditure will approximate more closely to our budget estimates. In this connection, I take the opportunity of announcing that quite recently the Secretary of State largely increased our powers of sanction. He has done so for the reasons I have mentioned earlier in my speech, namely, that the obligation laid upon us by the Assembly to pay not only our interest charges but also a contribution to General Revenues is in itself a guarantee for economy which justifies a relaxation of his control. Many projects which formerly required a reference to him are now within our own powers of sanction, and a considerable saving of time should be the result.

CAPITAL BUDGET OF 1926-27.

For next year Railway Administrations have proposed an expenditure on approved works of 34.58 crores on capital account. We intend to authorise Agents to spend up to this amount, but we do not think that actual expenditure will exceed 22 crores. This figure is made up of 15.44 crores for open line works and 6.56 crores for new consruction. The actual figure we have included in the estimates, however, is 26 crores, 4 crores having been provided for the purchase of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

BOMBAY ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES.

Possibly the most striking item in the programme is the electrification of the railways in and near Bombay. We have already opened the electrified Harbour Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the remainder of the scheme for the electrification of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India suburban lines is steadily being pushed forward to completion. Preliminary work has also been begun for the more ambitious scheme, which we also hope will be very remunerative for electrifying the Great Indian Peninsula main lines from Kalyan to Poona and Kalyan to Igatpuri. Again we are laying heavier rails and strengthening bridges on sections where the existing standard is below the required for modern developments. Other sections are being doubled or quadrupled. I may mention, for instance, that we are providing 30 lakhs for the doubling of the Grand Chord from Gaya to Moghalsarai, and 44 lakhs for quadrupling the Bandra-Borivli and Bandra-Grant Road sections of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. We have important schemes in hand for the remodelling of station yards, one of the most important being that for the remodelling of the Victoria Terminus at Bombay at a cost of 88 lakhs. There is an almost equally heavy programme of workshops remodelling calculated, we hope, considerably to accelerate repairs to locomotives and rolling stock. And finally, among the additions to rolling stock which we contemplate are included, in terms of 4-wheelers, 2,707 goods wagons and 671 coaching vehicles. Of these latter 547 are lower class carriages. Indeed, our general position is so much stronger that we have felt justified in providing for a gross expenditure of nearly 1½ crores in additions and betterments to lower class carriages. Apart from and in addition to this, we are spending some 31 lakhs on amenities which may be described as special for lower class passengers.

For new construction, Railway Administrations have asked for 9.82 crores. About 6½ crores are required for lines the construction of which is already in progress and the balance will go to new lines.

RAILWAY RESERVES.

I mentioned earlier in my speech that in 1924-25 we transferred 6.38 crores to the Railway Reserves. This year, if our estimates prove correct, we hope to transfer this year 3.45 crores, and our reserves should stand approximately at 10 crores of rupees. As the House knows, the convention lays down the objects for which these reserves are to be used. They are intended *firstly* to secure the payment of our annual contribution to General revenues, *secondly*, to provide, if necessary, for arrears of depreciation, and *thirdly* to strengthen the financial position of railways in order that the services rendered to the public may be improved and rates reduced.

We have been considering in consultation with railway administrations and in accordance with the promise which I made last year to this House, also in consultation with the Railway Finance Committee, whether the general strengthening of the financial position of the railways in the last two years, does not justify our making, at any rate, a beginning with reductions of rates and fares and improvement of services. As I explained last year, as a mere matter of business, railway administrations had even then been compelled to reduce first and second class fares. Statistics showed that on most railways we were losing not merely traffic but also revenue—a sure sign that the fares were higher than the traffic can bear. Some railways have been compelled already to come down still further in these fares. The position in regard to third class fares is somewhat different. I gave figures in my budget speech last year to show that taking Indian railways as a whole the last three years showed a steady increase both in the number of passengers carried and in earnings derived from the traffic. The figures of 1924-25 tell the same tale, and it might be argued that there is no very strong case for any reduction in third class fares. But the rate of increase is much slower than it used to be, and railway administrations are inclined to take the view that some reduction in lower class fares would so stimulate traffic as ultimately to pay the railway. In this view some railway administrations have already made a beginning with the reduction of lower class fares.

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES.

Six railways have made, or are about to make, some reduction in their passenger fares and we estimate that the immediate cost of these reductions will amount to 111 lakhs, the cost of the reduction of lower class fares being put at 84 lakhs. Since the matter was discussed with the Standing Finance Commitee, I have heard the Burma Railways also have decided to reduce 3rd class fares from 4 pies to 3½ pies for the first 300 miles and 3¾ pies to 3 pies for distances beyond 300 miles. Further, some reductions are also proposed in first and second class fares, and the total cost of these reductions will amount in the first year to 12 lakhs of rupees. I may say that these reductions, other than those of the Burma Railways, have been approved by the Standing Finance Committee for the Railways. The possibility of further reductions will be considered in consultation with the railway administrations and I may mention that we have, in framing our budget estimates for the coming year, allowed for the possibility of these further reductions. In considering these reductions in fares there is one point that I hope the House will bear in mind. We regard it as quite impossible for us to fix one flat rate of fare for each class of railway passenger and to impose that rate uniformly upon all railways. If we are to adopt the standard laid down by the Inchcape Committee and make it our aim that Indian railways should pay at least 5½ per cent. upon the capital at charge, we must be in a position to transfer a similar obligation to each railway administration. It is only in that way that we can secure real economy and if we impose upon each railway administration the obligation to pay a definite rate of interest upon the capital sunk in its line, we must take into account the different cost of transportation in the different parts of the country and the financial position of each line.

REDUCTION IN COAL FREIGHTS.

In addition to the reduction of passenger fares, we propose also to reduce the long distance coal freights, that is to reduce the freight on all coal carried more than 400 miles. Our actual proposal is that on distances exceeding 400 miles, the rates of freight for public coal should be reduced to the rate now in force for locomotive coal. This means on long distance traffic a reduction of freight amounting roughly to 10 per cent. It will cost us Rs 37½ lakhs a year. I should like to give the House some concrete instances showing what this reduction will mean in actual freight rates from the Jharia coalfields to certain important industrial centres in India. I take Bombay first. Here we are not merely reducing the rates on public coal to the locomotive rate, but we are also lowering the ghat charge on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The effect is that whereas coal from the Jharia coalfields to Bombay now pays Rs. 15-6-0 per ton, it will from 1st April, when the new rates will be brought into force, pay Rs. 13-12-0 per ton—a reduction, that is, of Re. 1-10-0 per ton. Coal to Cawnpore which now costs Rs. 8-1-0 per ton will in future pay Rs. 7-3-0 per ton. The charge from Jharia to Delhi goes down from Rs. 10-10-0 to Rs. 9-7-0. That from Jharia to Ahmedabad will go down from Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 13-4-0. These rates, I may mention, include terminals. As I have said, the reduction may be taken as equivalent to a reduction of 10 per cent. on existing rates. I may mention that the Indian Railway Conference Association expressed itself as being opposed to reducing long distance coal freights. It took the view that a reduction of 10 per cent. could not be expected to lead to any material increase in the amount of coal transported on Indian Railways. But we have looked at the matter from rather a different point of view. It may be that a reduction of Re. 1 per ton is not sufficient immediately to stimulate traffic. But we cheapen production to the extent and I have no doubt that ultimately we shall get the benefit. We can now say with good reason that we are carrying long distance coal at the lowest commercially possible rate. At any rate, the rates we are charging to the places I have mentioned are only about 20 per cent. higher than the rates we charged as farback as 1905, and I doubt whether there is any other Railway system in the world that can say this.

FACING THE RISK.

It may be said that there is an element of risk in the course we are taking. I do not deny it. There is always a danger, I suppose, lest in prosperous years we dissipate revenue which in the bad years may be badly needed. But though the action we are taking may for a year or two diminish the amount of money we can add to our reserves, we believe that it will pay us in the long run and that ultimately we shall strengthen the financial position of our Railways. Before I leave the subject, I should like to say that we have not overlooked the point made by the Standing Finance Committee. If the reduction of fares stimulates traffic, we must be prepared to handle that traffic, and our programme for 1926-27 contemplates large additions to and renewals of lower class stock at an estimated cost of 1½ crores.

ASSEMBLY CONGRATULATED.

In conclusion he said this was the last Railway budget that he would defend in the Indian Legislature, the second Assembly of the Indian Legislature might congratulate itself on the fact that it would would go down to history as the Assembly which at long last placed Railway Finance on a proper basis. "I sometimes think," said Sir Charles, "that we of the Railway Department get more than our fair share of hard knocks, and no doubt we shall get more next week. Nevertheless, we shall always remember this Assembly with gratitude, for it is this Assembly that has given us the chance of managing the Railway as they should be managed. Differences of opinion there have been between us on questions of policy as well as on questions of detail. But whatever causes of complaint there may be against us, I hope that we may be given at least this much credit, namely, that we are animated by a singleminded, -even jealous, devotion to the interests of Indian Railways. Already they are a property of enormous value to the State. We wish to make that property more valuable still. For my part, I shall always look back with pride and pleasure on my connection with the Indian Railways and my hope is that they will expand and grow and become more and more an efficient instrument of trade. For, believe, me, Sir, the prosperity of India is in no small degree bound up with the prosperity of her Railways."

SIR C. HINDLEY'S SPEECH.

Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways, in presenting the Budget in the Council of State made a statement similar to that made by Sir Charles Innes in the Assembly. Towards the end of his speech he referred to the question of the health of the Railway Staff. He said;

"During the last year we have had a senior administrative medical officer on special duty to study the problem on the North Western Railway. The object of his investigations has been to devise a better organisation for medical treatment of the staff on that railway and for dealing with public health problems in railway settlements. We have his report now under consideration, and I hope that in the course of next year we shall be able to bring about the desired improvement, for we are satisfied that improvement is necessary. The officer referred to has visited practically every railway in India and has made a careful study of the medical arrangements on each of them. His work has assisted in making it clear that a great deal has yet to be done in studying the incidence of sickness and disease amongst railway employes, and apart from the obvious obligation to give these men adequate opportunities of treatment the subject has its commercial aspect in the loss of working time which at present preventable disease entails."

RAILWAY STAFF COLLEGE.

He then referred to the School of Transportation started at Chandausi, which he said, had done good work during the year and over 1,000 railway men, officers, upper subordinates, and lower subordinate Indian, Anglo-Indian and Europeans, selected mainly from the East Indian Railway and North Western Railway had attended for varying periods, for courses of instruction in railway duties.

The time was approaching for the officers classes now at Chandausi including the probationers training to be moved to another centre where it would be possible to develop them on broader lines with the eventual aim of establishing a Railway Staff College for the training of the superior staff of various departments. They had been looking for a suitable site and there was now the possibility of obtaining one at Dehra Dun. He hoped therefore, that in the near future they might be able to see the beginnings of this new institution which, in his opinion, would be of incalculable benefit to the railways.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

As to the reorganisation of railway accounts, he said, it has at last been decided to have them overhauled from top to bottom by a firm of commercial accountants of world-wide repute, who have great experience of railway accounting in Great Britain and America. In this wise decision I venture to hope that we have at length seen appreciation of the fundamental difference between audit and accounting, and I trust that it will be the means of putting into the hands of both our administrative and executive officers accounts which will show them easily, and from day to day, the true commercial aspect of the various branches of work they control, while affording us the very great benefit of completely independent auditing of our accounts. I do not think I shall find any one to quarrel with the statement that accounts should be the servant and not the master of a commercial undertaking or with our determination to give effect to this principle in the commercial business of railway management.

(Continued from column 6.)

defendant had recently advertised a performance of the play by a Dramatic Club called "The Orient Amateurs" without his consent and the plaintiffs charged that the said performance was unauthorised and constituted a breach of the plaintiffs' copyright. On these allegations the plaintiff asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from performing the said play and for damages.

The 1st defendant denied these allegations and submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief.

His Lordship had granted a rule on the 10th February and on the defendants' undertaking to keep proper accounts of the performance, the performance advertised for 11th February was allowed to be given and the rule was made returnable on the 18th February.

At the argument of the rule the Advocate-General with Mr. Engineer appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the 1st defendant.

His Lordship with the consent of parties made an order expediting the hearing of the suit to 29th March next. The defendants undertook in the meanwhile not to perform the play.

SHARE BAZAR SENSATION

SUIT AGAINST STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

As a sequel to the alleged illegal suspension of one Ruttonchand Khimchand, Motishaw, a sharebroker, by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Stock Exchange, an interim injunction has been taken out by him against Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President and other members of the Committee to restrain them from preventing him from doing business as a sharebroker, pending the final disposal of the suit which he has filed against them to get the suspension cancelled. A rule was also taken out by the plaintiff against the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be made absolute.

When the rule came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court on Thursday, Mr. M M Gharekhan, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Hirajal and Co. Solicitors appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Co. appeared for the defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiff's case was that he had sold 300 shares of Madhowji's for June-July settlement to one Kavasji Pallonji Mistri for Rs. 36,373. These shares he had purchased from various other bookers including Manilal Balkordas and Hargovan Harjiwan. Kawasji was not able to take delivery of the 300 shares, and the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange set up a committee known as Jagjiwan Ujamshy Commitee to settle the transactions. The disputes between the plaintiff and Kavasji having been ultimately settled the Committee succeeded in settling the claims of about 17 sharebrokers including Manilal and Hargovan for 169 shares. Persuant to that arrangement, the plaintiff alleged, he had to pay Rs. 4,700 to Manilal and Hargovan. But the latter maintained that the arrangement was to be accepted only if the moneys were paid in cash, and as the plaintiff was unable to do so, they petitioned to the Board, the defendants, who after making certain enquiries directed that the plaintiff should pay Rs. 7,600 to the two claimants. The plaintiff pointed out that the Board through the Committee had recovered Rs. 4,700 payable to the claimants, and refused to pay the excess amount demanded. The defendants thereupon threatened plaintiff that if he did not pay the claim of Rs 7,000 made by the claimants, by 16th December 1925, he would be suspended from doing business as a sharebroker. On his non-compliance with the demand, a resolution of suspension was passed against the plaintiff. The plaintiff thereupon on the next day took out an interim injunction from the High Court restraining the defendant from prohibiting him to do business as a member of the Stock Exchange.

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Desai in showing cause on behalf of the defendants, contended that they had not set up the Committee of Jagjiwan, as alleged by the plaintiff, to settle the transactions. The defendants, therefore, had nothing to do with the allegation made by the plaintiff. Counsel maintained that the Committee was a "domestic body" and the plaintiff had no cause of action in a civil court.

Mr. Gharekhan, counsel for the plaintiff, submitted that the Board had with them about Rs. 11,000 belonging to his client, and, therefore, the plaintiff had not committed any default in payment of the claim as alleged by the defendants.

Eventually the parties obtained a consent-order by which it was agreed that the plaintiff should allow the Managing Committee to pay Rs. 7,000 to the claimants in full settlement, on their (claimants) giving an undertaking in writing to the Committee that they would refund the excess over the amount admitted by the plaintiff in the event of the Court ultimately holding in favour of the plaintiff. And the plaintiff was to be at liberty to continue to work as a member of the Stock Exchange Association.

The hearing of the suit was expedited to June 7.

ALLEGED BREACH OF COPYRIGHT.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PLAY WRIGHT.

This was a rule nisi granted to the plaintiffs J. A. Master and another, for injunction against the Defendants, P. J. Murzban and others. The plaintiffs' case was that in October 1920 the 1st defendant had agreed with him to write and deliver to him a three act play to be called "Mazanderan" in consideration of the plaintiff paying Rs. 1,500. The plaintiff accordingly paid to the 1st defendant Rs 1,200 on account and the 1st defendant wrote the play and delivered it. The plaintiffs claimed to be the owner of the copyright in the said play and to the exclusive right of representing and performing the same. In December, 1923 there was an agreement. It was agreed that the 1st defendant should subject to the proprieary rights of the plaintiff, stage the play for one season or run on certain terms. Thereafter the play was performed several times during the year 1924. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had failed to carry out the terms of the said agreement by not paying to him the profits arising from the performances and the sum of Rs. 1,200 which he had agreed to repay. The 1st

(Continued in column 5.)

POLAND AND LEAGUE.

PERMANENT SEAT ON COUNCIL URGED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Warsaw.—That Germany has presented a Note to Poland regarding the League Council and recent arrests in Upper Silesia is officially denied here.

In the meantime the Polish League of Nations Association has appealed to similar organisations abroad asking them to support Poland's claim for a permanent seat on the Council, emphasising the part Poland would play owing to her geographical position for securing European pacification. —Reuter.

GERMANY'S PROTEST.

BRIAND-VON HOESCH CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Paris.—The details of Briand-Von Hoesch conversations mentioned earlier are published by "Le Matin." They indicate that Von Hoesch protested on behalf of the German Government against the creation of new permanent seats on the League Council and asked M. Briand if there was any intention of giving such a seat to any other Power than Germany.

M. Briand told Von Hoesch that Poland's presence on the League seemed to be necessary for her thorough and loyal fulfilment of the Locarno agreements.

He also considered that South America should be permanently represented.

Other French papers strongly favour Poland's candidature for a seat on the League Council.

Von Hoesch has left for Berlin.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

"A BASELESS REPORT."

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Berlin.—The report that Sir Eric Drummond and Dr. Stresemann have agreed that Germany alone shall be granted a permanent seat on the League Council in March is entirely without foundation. It is true that the question of composition of the Council was discussed and Dr. Stresemann pointed out that serious difficulties would arise if the Council was suddenly enlarged by the inclusion of other members besides Germany; but it is authoritatively emphasised that the Foreign Governments concerned must decide the future composition of the Council. Sir Eric Drummond confined himself to expressing his personal views which are stated to be sympathetic towards the German attitude.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY TO VOTE ON 10TH MARCH.

LONDON, Feb 17.

According to arrangements between Sir Eric Drummond and the Foreign Office, Germany's application for admission to the League will be referred to the Committee appointed by the Assembly at Geneva on 8th March. This Committee will elect a Sub-Committee at which Germany's delegate will probably give information.

The Assembly vote is not likely to be taken before 10th March. As soon as admission to the League is agreed upon the Council will consider the question of giving Germany a permanent seat on the Council. If this is unanimously agreed to the Assembly will be asked to adopt it for which a simple majority will be sufficient.—Reuter.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A suggestion that the Dominions should be consulted before the British Delegate to the League Council voted on the question of the new permanent members of the Council in addition to Germany, underlay several questions in the House of Commons.

Sir A. Chamberlain, replying, said Government were in communication with the Dominions on the subject. He pointed out that a permanent seat on the Council was attributed to the British Empire, but the extent to which the occupant of the seat, at a given moment, could speak on behalf of the Dominions depended on the circumstances of each particular case, and the character of the communications which had passed between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Dominions. The Dominions had a separate representation in the Assembly and their representatives there acted on instructions from their own Governments, although frequent consultations were held between all Empire delegates, while as regards the future we would pursue the same policy of consultation with the Dominions regarding other applications for permanent membership as any other international issue of importance.—Reuter.

MATTER FOR ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Paris.—Ambassador Von Moesch interviewed M. Briand to-day on the question of Germany's entry into the League. It is understood that the Premier stated that the question of enlarging the Council, like Germany's entry into the League, was a matter for the Assembly's decision. The proper place for Germany to object to any changes of the composition of the Council would be before the Assembly, once she is a member of the League.—Reuter.

MADRID-PHILLIPINES FLIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Madrid.—A flight of three Breguet aeroplanes to the Phillipines via North Africa, Cairo, Karachi, Calcutta and Cochin-China is planned for the first fortnight of April. The pilots will be three Spanish "aces," captains Gallarza, Estevez and Loriga. Each will have one mechanic.—Reuter.

AERIAL BOMBING IN IRAQ.

"WARNINGS ISSUED ON ALL OCCASIONS."

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the Commons, replying to a question regarding casualties and damage inflicted by aerial bombs in Iraq in 1925, Sir Samuel Hoare said apart from intermittent operations against armed rebels in the Sulemaniyeh District, no bombing operations had been conducted since May last year.

He regretted that he was unable to supply the remainder of the information, but regarding the loss of life he said warnings were issued on all occasions except two, when an invasion of Iraq territories was actually in progress. The casualties inflicted were consequently believed to be small.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

100 MILLION DOLLARS TO BE SPENT

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Washington.—The Naval Commitee of the House of Representatives has approved of the programme of the expenditure of nearly 100 million dollars on the naval air service in the next five years, at the end of which the United States will possess a thousand new aeroplanes, two new dirigibles, each thrice the size of the wrecked "Shenandoah" and one all-metal dirigible to be manufactured by a corporation backed by the Ford interests.—Reuter.

MONGOLIA AND RUSSIA.

MOVE FOR CULTURAL RAPPROCHEMENT.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

Moscow.—A Delegation from the Mongolian Government headed by the Vice-President of the Council has arrived here to investigate the possibilities of economic and cultural rapprochement between Mongolia and the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

NO DISSOLUTION OF DIET.

COMPROMISE ON JAPANESE TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Tokio.—The Opposition parties have agreed to come to a compromise with the Government on the Tariff Reform Bill with the result that probably there will be no dissolution of the Diet.—Reuter.

COUNTESS CATHCART.

EXCLUSION ORDERED.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

New York.—The Department of Labour has ordered the exclusion of Countess Cathcart.—Reuter.

"MORAL TURPITUDE."

COUNTESS ADMITS COMMISSION OF OFFENCE?

LONDON, Febry. 18.

New York.—The statement announcing the decision to exclude Countess Cathcart says the Countess admitted the commission of an offence involving "moral turpitude." A considerable number of aliens have been excluded in the past nineteen years under the same provision in the Immigration Act of 1907 and for admitting the same offence.—Reuter.

HINDU SABHA PRESIDENTSHIP.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Maharaja Shamsher Jung of Nepal has been invited to accept the presidentship of the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindu Saba.—A.P.

TROOPS-CARRYING AEROPLANES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The "Morning Post" says 15 troops-carrying aeroplanes are now being constructed by Messrs. Vickers for the use of the air force in Iraq. The machines, which will be Vickers-Victorias, will each be fitted with two 450 horse-power Napier-Lion engines, giving a speed of 100 miles per hour and carry 25 troops.—Reuter.

EGYPT-INDIA AIR ROUTE.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at Cambridge said that the Egypt-India Air Route would begin to operate next winter and would save five to eight days in the carriage of passengers and mails. He hoped there would be a demand for its extension to Rangoon and Singapore. Commercial airships would eventually save two-thirds the time between London, Australia, New Zealand and the Cape.

He believed that in the life-time of the present Government the two great airships that were now being built would be flying safely between England and distant cities of the Empire.

If the experiment succeeded, London would be brought within hundred hours of Bombay.—Reuter

At a public meeting of the citizens of Karachi a strong protest was recorded against the increase in the charges for electric current from 6 annas to 8 annas for lighting which the Government, of Bombay have sanctioned in spite of the great opposition against it."

NO GESTURE.

GOVERNMENT AND REFORMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

man Committee Enquiry and strongly favoured further constitutional advance.

BETTER ATMOSPHERE.

Proceeding, Mr. Sethna examined the general atmosphere in the country and pointed out that the spirit of good-will, friendship and co-operation shown by all the legislatures during first three years was acknowledged by Government. During the last two years also the same spirit had been manifested by all the provincial councils and even in the two refractory provinces of Bengal and Central Provinces, the situation showed a decided improvement. The attitude of the Swarajists had undergone a change for the better and the Swarajists in Maharashtra, Bihar and C. P. had openly abandoned the policy of obstruction. True, the Cawnpore Congress resolution referred to Civil Disobedience, but in fairness to the Congress it must be pointed out that Civil Disobedience was held out as a remote mode of Direct Action when all other methods failed. But even if the Swarajists were wrong was Government going to make the whole country suffer for the sins of any single political party, a party which had really practised the increasing measure of co-operation?

Mr. Sethna appealed to the Swarajists to give up any idea, if they had it at all, of throwing out the Budget and to judge it on its merits. In other words, let them stoop to conquer. If they did so they could tell the electorates that the onus now lay on Government. On the other hand, let England stoop to win the heart of India by appointing a Royal Commission which would usher in an era of sympathetic understanding and more universal good-will. (Applause.)

ENGLAND'S CHOICE.

Seth Govind Das moved his first amendment. He said the Swarajists did not believe in the Royal Commission. These Commissions only meant waste of public money. The Indian National Congress which represented public opinion in India did not want a Royal Commission. On the other hand, it had endorsed the resolution passed by the Assembly on 8th September last for a declaration in Parliament embodying in the constitutional machinery of India fundamental changes outlined in the resolution. His (speaker's) amendment only reiterated that demand which had been passed by an overwhelming majority in the popular Chamber. If this was not accepted, it would be a mockery of the Reforms. Mr. Sethna had stated that the Swarajists were now co-operating. This was not correct. In the Swarajists' view there was nothing really to co-operate with, for how could there be co-operation when there was no response from Government? It was for England to chose whether she wanted a faithful and contended India or an India seething with disloyalty and dissatisfaction and opposed to British connection.

Mr. Chari moved his amendment for a Royal Commission or other suitable agency to formulate a scheme of government in accordance with the recommendations contained in Assembly resolutions.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

SWARAJISTS NOT INCONSISTENT.

When the Council reassembled after lunch, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu (the Swarajist leader) explained the attitude of the Swarajists towards the resolution. The Swarajists, he said, had been accused of inconsistency and vacillation in their demands for reform. He repudiated these charges and pointed out that ever since the Reforms Scheme was adumberated genuine public opinion in India had condemned the Reforms as unsatisfactory. The Swarajists entered the second councils only to show up the pretensions of the Reforms and to demonstrate the unworkability of the scheme. The Reforms did not place India on the road to self-Government and so Pandit Motilal Nehru, their leader, placed their views before the Assembly and formulated the demand of the country. It was the demand of the country because it was endorsed by the Cawnpore Congress. In reply to the demand of February, 1924, Government appointed a departmental enquiry which was followed by the Muddiman Committee. When Government tabled a resolution to give effect to the Muddiman Committee Report the Swarajists and other parties reiterated their demand, a demand which was put forwajrd in the Council of State by no other person than Mr. Sethna.

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE AIMED AT.

Between the national demand of February, 1924, and the demand of the Assembly in September last there was no difference. In both the Swarajists had stated that full responsible Government was their goal and in both they wanted an examination of their claims by an impartial agency. The second resolution merely explained the minimum demand of the nation and the outlines of the scheme to be formulated. The principal point was that unless the revenues of India were vested in the Government of India and administered by responsible central legislature there could not be any responsibility in administration. Therefore, unless a declaration embodying this fundamental change in the constitution was made it was useless to negotiate for further constitutional advance. If this and other essentials of their demand were conceded then they would agree to co-operate with a Royal Commission or any suitable agency in the examination of their claims.

PREAMBLE, INSULT TO NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT.

The second point was that the preamble was an insult to Indian national self-respect. The preamble must be changed, because the only test of fitness for self-Government was national consciousness and self-determination and Indians maintained that they were fit for it. Swarajists were ready for co-operation without prejudice to self-reliance and self-respect, which were the guiding principles of the Congress. If Government did not avail themselves of the offer of the country and drove them to a desperate constitutional struggle in which there might be no room for co-operation then the responsibility for the consequences would be entirely with Government.

Concluding, Mr. Ramdas emphasised that there was no charm in a Royal Commission, but if a Royal Commission was to come then there must be conceded the fundamental conditions he had outlined. Let there be a gesture on the part of Government and Swarajists would then not hesitate to co-operate.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSE AMENDMENTS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of Government opposed the amendments of both Mr. Govind Das and Mr. P. C. Desikachari. He pointed out the inconsistencies between Mr. Govind Das and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, both Swarajists. Mr. Govind Das did not want a Royal Commission because he had no faith in it. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu had said that there was no charm in the Royal Commission. Mr. Govind Das had said the Swarajists were not co-operating because there was nothing to co-operate with, but Mr. Ramdas had said that they were co-operating and they would continue to co-operate and what more did the Government want. Well, between these two Swarajists there was a fundamental difference and Sir Alexander Muddiman asked who represented the Swaraj Party, the mover of the amendment on behalf of the Swaraj Party or Mr. Ramdas Pantulu who had supported the amendment, but who in the end had stated that the Swarajists were not hostile to the original resolution of Mr. Sethna. It was this difference in points of view that was also a marked feature of the Assembly debate in September last on the motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru which was intended to bring within its fold as many members as possible. But, the speakers in that Assembly debate put forward views which fundamentally differed from one another. Now in this Council let both Mr. Govind Das and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu come closer together under the same umbrella.

NO CHANGE IN ATTITUDE.

What did the amendment of Mr. Govind Das want? A declaration in Parliament for complete responsible Government with a few minor reservations For what else did the Assembly resolution want? Scrap the Government of India Act, scrap the preamble and with a strike of the pen grant responsible Government. The Government of India could not accept such a demand. The amendment of Mr. Chari did not, in effect, differ from the amendment of Mr. Govind Das for the Commission or any other suitable agency should be given a mandate to formulate a scheme giving at once responsible Government. "The demand contained in the amendments was put forward in September last. We considered it then and we put forward our provisional opinion. We have considered it since then and after the debates in both the chambers and I have no hesitation in saying that the Government of India are unable to make any such recommendation to His Majesty's Government in terms of the amendments."

APPEAL TO ELDERS' "FORESIGHT."

Concluding, the Home Member referred to the talk of Civil Disobedience and warned that Civil Disobedience would never remain Civil Disobedience. It would become very uncivil disobedience in a very short time. It had become so in the past, and it would become so in the future. Those who talked of Civil Disobedience must weigh their words. He hoped this Council with its usual weight of judgment and foresight would vote against the amendments.

100 PERSONS IN U. S. ENTOMBED.

AVALANCHE WRECKS BUILDINGS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Salt Lake City.—A heavy deathroll is feared as a result of an avalanche of snow and rocks near Bingham wrecking buildings, (including a church, two large boarding-houses and several houses) and burying 50 to 100 persons. A fire subsequently broke out among the ruins. Hitherto 15 bodies have been recovered. Rescuers are working frantically to extricate the entombed persons. Doctors and nurses are on the spot but little is entertained of saving life.—Reuter.

28 PERSONS KILLED.

PEOPLE CAUGHT WITHOUT WARNING.

LATER.

Salt Lake City.—It has now been definitely ascertained that 28 persons have been killed as a result of the avalanche. It is believed that at least fifty men, women and children have been buried beneath the snow debris. The avalanche swept trees, rocks and houses with it and filled narrow canyon several hundred feet in length.

The people were caught without any warning. Over fifty miners were sleeping in a boarding house, which was smashed to pieces. Few escaped and the proprietress of the house was killed and her boy and girl were saved by a bath-tub which overturned and pinned them to the ground. They were rescued four hours later.—Reuter's Special.

KENYA COUNCIL.

LORD DELAMERE TO RESIGN SEAT?

LONDON, Febry. 17.

Nairobi.—The "Standard" learns that Lord Delamere intends resigning his seat in the Legislative Council, on which follows the resignation of his leadership of the unofficials. A statement will very probably be made at a meeting of the elected members on Saturday. It is understood that the reason is connected with the controversy over loan proposals.

KENTISH COAL-FIELDS.

HUGE GUARANTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Febry. 17.

It is disclosed in a Parliamentary White Paper that two million sterling has been guaranteed under the Trade Facilities Act to Messrs. Pearson and Dorman Long, Limited, for a period of 30 years for developing the Kentish coalfields.

According to unofficial statements 2,000 million tons of coal is awaiting miners in East Kent. It is suggested that in the next 30 years the population will increase by about 400,000, and it is proposed to erect eight new towns in the district, each having a population varying from 5 to 30,000 Plans have been made for an elaborate town-planning to prevent spoiling of the countryside.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS AND LEAVE.

Thursday, Feb 18.

The Hon. Justice Sir Amberson B. Marten, is granted leave for six days with effect from the 6th April.

Captain B. P. Ross-Hurst, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for six weeks from 1st February, 1926.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, to act as Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombal, and Registrar of Companies.

Mr. S. E. Histed, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, is granted, from the 20th April next, leave for ten months.

Mr H. R. Playfair, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted leeave for seven months from the 1st April next.

Mr. P. B. Harti, Mamlatdar of Ankola and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kanara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. W. McElhinny, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in charge of Belgaum Taluka in the district of Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, Acting District Judge, Hyderabad, is granted leave for eight months from the 24th March.

Mr. D. O'Flynn to act temporarily as Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Major T. C. W. Fowle, Assistant Resident, Aden, to act as Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Aden.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, on return from deputation, to be Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi.

Mr. S. R. Wadia to act as Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, is granted leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. S. N. J. Ratnagar, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, S. D., to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, N. D.

Mr N. C. Ramchandani, Divisional Forest Officer, Karachi, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, S. D.

Mr. J. B. T. Brooks, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Karachi.

Mr. R. F. Sandeman, Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana.

Mr. E. O. Sampson, Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., on reversion from the Government of India, to act as Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., on relief, to be on special duty in the Finance Department for a period of one month, and thereafter to act temporarily as Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

Mr. V. G. Deshmukh, a Superintendent in the office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has been appointed to act as Assistant Currency Officer in that office with effect from the 23rd January 1926.

Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., Director of Development, is granted, from the 31st March, 1926, leave on average pay for 13 days combined with leave on half average pay for one month and three days.

Mr. W. W. Nind, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Mr. T. S. Downie, Secretary and Traffic Manager, Karachi Port Trust, to act as Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, is granted leave on average pay for 8 months with effect from the 25th March 1926.

Mr. G. Findlay, Shirras to be supernumerary Professor of Economics at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad

Mr. K. V. Chipker, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the C. R. Wadia Dispensary, Thana, with effect from the 17th January 1926.

Mr. M. D. Munim, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Bai Motlibai Hospital and Wadia Dispensary, Kurla, with effect from the 17th January 1926.

Mr. Manockjee Jehangir Manockjee Curseljee, Executive Engineer, North-Western Canal Division, is granted leave on average pay for six months from the 1st April 1926.

Mr. W. H. E. Garrod, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting Division, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and 24 days from the 24th March 1926.

BOMBAY RACES

5TH DAY BIG MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

First Race starts at 3 p.m.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles. Time 5-30 p.m.

Dalkester 9/9, Harry Tate 9/4, Henri 9/2, Cap-a-Pie 9, Rabalto 8/11, School Boy 8/10, Marmion 8/9, Purser 8/7, Ox Trot 8/4, Churchtown 7/12, Green Islet 7/10, Maryland 7.9, Crab Apple 7/4, Unitoi 7/3, Candle Hill 7/2, Aldergrove 7/1, Prince Hamed 7, Tycho 6/12 and Jansan 6/12.

THE LLOYD HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 4-30 p.m.

Heron 9/10, Frater 8/2, Grand Excel 7/12, George Phillips 7/11, Minority 7/5, Cailis 7, and Fire Star 6/12.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 6 p.m.

Flaming Orb 9/5, Greenfinch 9/2, Eddy 8/10, Affable 8/9, Stanhope 8/2, Castor Bridge 7/9, Husky 7, Kaser Girl 6/13 and Cintra 6/12.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 4 p.m.

Ormiston 9/4, Ulster Ally 8/11, Stone Marten 8/10, Bright Bird II 8/5, Valtoi 8/5, Whispering 8/2, Very Little 8/2, Ballyfare 8, Unruly 7/8, Lady Theo 7/8, Park Square 7/6 and Four Square 6/12.

THE MORLAND PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. Time 3-30 p.m.

Motu Proprio 9, Divide 8/9, Brilliant Lady 8/6, Marby 8/6, Happy Times 8/6, Bridgman 8/5, Wilmington 8/4, Love Glass 8/2 and Lomo 7/9.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance 1¼ Miles. Time 5 p.m.

Silver Thrush 9, Some Surprise 9, Hashash 8/8, Hawam 8/8, Bucknell 8/5, Peace Bitter 8/2, Safety 8, Rarity 8, Mozan 7/12, Nazimulmulk 7/9, Governor 7/8, Mayiah 7/7, Aftab 7/5 and Apollo 7/2.

THE TOWN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 Furlongs. Time 6-30 p.m.

Dilawar 10/4, Sahoo 9/6, Chieftain 9/2, Baktavar 9, Roscoff 8/10, Zulu 8/8, Hyder Pasha 8/2, Kowkab 7/13, Prince Royal 7/4, Faisal 7/1 and Kitchener 6/10.

Division II.—Time 3 p.m.

Hashash 9/3, Bucknell 9, Ballard 8/8, Sunspray 8/5, Malikizaman 7/13, Karikata 7/13, Hamiar 7/11, Kadir Hajaz 7/8, Hishan 7/2 and Alcis 7.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

SIR A MUDDIMAN'S FIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

In the Assembly to-day, replying to the questions of Mr. Ambica Prasad Sinha regarding the appointment of Mr. Coatman to the post of Director of Public Information, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that he was aware that the appointment of Mr. Coatman had been criticised in the Press and had seen the editorial remarks in the "Leader." He should be the last to deny that there were many able journalists and publicists in India. But he was aware that he had never stated that journalistic ability and knowledge of public affairs were the sole qualifications for the post of Director of Public Information, and as he had already informed the House on a previous occasion that in the opinion of Government no Indian was available who was as well qualified for the appointment as Mr. Coatman. Government was not restricted in its selection to any particular source and chose the person who, in having regard to all qualifications required, they considered most suitable. He added that writing of good English was only one of the several essential qualifications. He had no information as to the manner in which His Majesty's Government selected publicity officers. Mr. Coatman, he added, had contributed to the press during the course of his service.

Replying to another question, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that Mr. Bajpai was originally appointed as Assistant to the officer on special duty in the Home Department on February 23rd, 1920, and continued as such till 1st April, 1922, when the designation of the appointment was altered to Assistant Director, Central Bureau of Information and, subsequently, to Assistant Director of Information. He officiated as Director four times. Mr. Coatman joined the post of D. P. I. on 30th January, 1926. Prof. Rushbrook Williams had resigned Government service.

OPPOSITION AGAINST EXTENSION.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says that the opinion expressed in the Diplomatic quarters that an early settlement of the difficulties with regard to the suggested enlargement of the League Council, may be expected. Besides Sweden's opposition to the enlargement, the Japanese Government has allowed it to be gnown that it will strongly oppose in principle any extension of the Council except in case of Germany, while the South African, Canadian, Irish and Anglo-Indian circles have expressed their objection to the organic changes mooted in connexion with the League.—Reuter.

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Do not fail to procure the one horse card of
TURF-EXPERT.
Last Wednesday again
HIGH PLACE DIVIDENDS.
Penetrate-72, Night Watch 33
Baledin Win Re. 31 etc.
Don't forget to call at
TARAPOREVALA
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery. Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes :—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Pure Wool Sports Wear

To be free from chills and attendent ills, wear Lalimli Sports Wear after your games.

BLAZER COATS

Blue or Brown Flannel
Average size Rs. 33-0 .. each

TENNIS TROUSERS

Made to measure
White Rs. 19-8 per pair
Grey Rs. 22-0 per pair

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From Rs. 9-4 to Rs. 15-8 each

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From Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 21-0 each

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From Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 5-4 each

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Octagon handy wrist watch with spring bracelet. A fresh import with Roman figures, beautifully finished and made with the best mechanism, equal to sovereign gold. The best movement and gives correct time. GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS. Many have been sold out and a few left.

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18 carat Rolled Gold ornamental "C" Time-piece	Rs. 8-0
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	Rs. 2-8

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Has greater muscle, bone and energy building qualities than rice. Gives a better balanced diet than meat.

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FRENCH GENERAL'S LIBERALISM.

ARRAIGNED BEFORE LEGION OF HONOUR.

General Percin, one of the most distinguished generals of France, holder of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and, what is rarer still, a general of Republican and Liberal views was hauled before the Council of the Legion of Honour (in mail week) because of his political writings, says the Paris corespondent of the "Manchester Guardian." His judges were M. Barere, formerly French Ambassador at Rome (*persona ingratissima*, by the way, to the French Left on account of his alleged Chauvinism), General Berdoulat, former Military Governor of Paris, and Vice-Admiral Lacaze, former Minister for the Navy. His accusers were twelve Senators of Alsace-Lorraine, who charged him with "anti-patriotism" on account of certain articles in the press, notably in the Strasburg Separatist organ, "Zukunft," supporting regional Home Rule for Alsace.

The General's defence was that the local Home Rule that he favoured would be within the framework and Constitution of the French Republic.

The Legion of Honour provides three degrees of penalty for dishonourable conduct —simple censure, dismissal from the Order, and the erasure of the offender's name.

General Percin was found guilty in the gravest degree, but was spared the extreme humiliation on account of his glorious past and his present "senility"—this is the offensive term that is actually used. Unanimously the judges agreed that the gravity of General Percin's crime was such that his name ought to be erased from the roll of the Legion of Honour, but for the reasons given they recommend special indulgence. The decision has to be ratified by the Council as a whole. It is not expected that General Percin will suffer this supreme degradation, though he may be suspended.

The reactionary and almost Fascist "Echo de Paris" that has led the campaign against him, though not altogether satisfied at the result of this curious political inquisition, nevertheless gloats over the fact that "this high dignitary of the Legion, lightly though he may be punished yet remains a dishonoured member of the Legion."

Some irritation is caused by the announcement that plays in the German language are shortly to be given at the Municipal Theatre of Mulhouse, even though the language of Alsace is German, and almost nobody knows French. Since the reannexation to France, it seems that plays, necessarily of no great value, have been given only in the local German dialect. It is not a German but a Swiss company from Basel that is concerned at Horflocse, and the offending piece is Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

The "Journal" draws attention to the fact that the French Government "gives a subsidy of 29,000 francs to the Municipal Theatre of Mulhouse."

INDIANISATION ON THE G. I. P.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Inscrutable indeed are the ways of Providence. Down comes the news, a thunderbolt from the Blue, that the Indian Ticket Inspectors employed on the Bombay-Poona Mail and Express trains must go back to their former duties and they will be replaced by European Inspectors on Rs. 400 and Rs. 500. I understand five such posts were already sanctioned appointments made and orders issued. All in the twinkling of an eye. Indeed this is Indianization with a vengeance. What! Is there not a single Indian who is deserving to be promoted to this post? In the first place where was the necessity to create such highly paid posts for ticket checking duty! In the name of economy and retrenchment a merciless cutting down of low-paid employees was made not long ago, the sufferers of which are still wandering in the streets of Bombay without securing any job. The Railway Administration is already top-heavy. Any one who takes the trouble of collecting the statistics of the number of officers on the G. I. P. Railway and the number of posts on Rs. 300 and above, will find that during the short period of 5 years the number doubled, trebled and even more. Secondly, do the Railway authorities expect that the outturn of work by an European or an Anglo-Indian Inspector in ticket checking duty, collecting excess fares etc., will at any time, be more than that of an Indian Inspector on the maximum pay of Rs. 110? I am sure that if a definite competition be thrown open allotting one and the same area to both the classes of Inspectors the Indian will mark his name. Several Indian Inspectors have shown their uniform loyalty and faithfulness to the Railway. Is there not one who is deserving of this promotion? Serious discontent will prevail. The spirit of harmony between the two classes will slowly vanish. One will hate the other. The colour problem is daily becoming acute. Racial prejudice will all the more be created.

Lastly I wish to say a word about the secrecy in this affair. It was not until orders were issued to the Ticket Inspectors who are now working posting them elsewhere that the staff was aware of what had actually happened.—Yours etc.,

A. VICTIM.

Mr. R. Mclean, Agent, G.I.P. Railway, is proceeding on seven months' leave at the end of March and Mr. T. C. Russell, Senior Deputy Agent of Railway will officiate.

"A HOUSE IN DISORDER"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read the contributions from Mr. Nayan H. Pandya and "Fairplay" on the nomination of a Congress candidate for the forthcoming bye-election in Bombay city, I am forced to write the following lines which though against the view taken by you in your leader of the 13th February, and against the above-mentioned contributions I hope you will publish in your paper.

The prevailing feeling at the B.P C.C. meeting on the 13th was one of regret at the inactivity of the Congress executive and at the long delay in deciding this question. Let me declare that I am no partisan of either Mr. Desai or Mr. Erunza. This is the first time that the B. P. C. C. has interested itself in elections to the legislature though strictly speaking after the Cawnpore Congress the Congress should have taken on hand the University bye-election also. Neither were applications invited nor was any candidate nominated on behalf of the Congress for the University bye-election until at a council meeting when Dr. Sathe brought this matter and requested the support of the Congress for Dr. Deshmukh's candidature. Where did Mr. Pandya and "Fairplay" who now speak of the predominance of the Congress over the Swarajya Party and of oligarchy go at that time? Did they raise any protests or pass a resolution that future bye-elections or ordinary elections should be arranged by both the Congress and the Swarajya party together? Nothing of the kind was done. Coming to the forthcoming election, the Swarajya Party executive met urgently as soon as Mr. Baptista's walk-over to the Assembly was announced in the local papers. The Congress could easily have met in a similar manner (curiously enough Mr. Erunza is one of the secretaries) and decided either to call for fresh applications or confirm the nomination made by the Swarajya Party. Neither was done and when at the last moment Mr. Erunza applied for Congress support an urgent meeting of the B. P. C. C. was called to consider the question. The meeting of the 13th February called by the secretaries (Mr. Erunza included) could easily have been called at least ten days earlier when I am sure even the little heat seen at the meeting of the 13th Feb. would not have been seen. The truth is that the B. P. C. C. has remained a "No Change" body and has not upto now shown any interest in the Council programme. The facts being so, it is no use blaming the Swarajya party whose only work is the Council programme and who in their usual way nominated Mr. Desai. The Secretary of the Swarajya party could have communicated Mr. Desai's nomination to the B. P. C. C. and requested that body to confirm the nomination. This was not done and Mr Nariman did ample amends for this omission in his speech.

Will the Congress now at least wake up from its lethargy and consider the ways and means to capture all the seats at the next general elections? All the other provinces are already forging ahead and it is a pity that the B. P. C. C. has done nothing in the way of organised work for winning at the polls. The first and foremost thing in regard to the general elections is the enrolment of as many qualified persons as voters and this must be taken up without the least loss of time. Is it too much to expect of the Congress Committee that they would take the work on hand and try to do better than they did in the last Municipal elections?—Yours etc.,

A. MEMBER OF THE B.P.C.C.

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Is backache making your life miserable? Do you feel years older than you are? Does the least exertion leave you tired, weak and depressed? Then you should suspect the kidneys!

The kidneys, if weakened by colds or chill, or by some unnatural strain, do not properly filter out impurities from your blood. It is then that your muscles, joints and nerve sheaths, your veins and arteries, become upset by poison-laden blood. Your back and limbs begin to ache. You experience rheumatic twinges, dizziness and annoying bladder disorder.

Strengthen the weakened kidneys without loss of time. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine has brought new life to thousands, and should be just as helpful to you. Then, when you get well, an occasional course of Doan's will keep you well.

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Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquillised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

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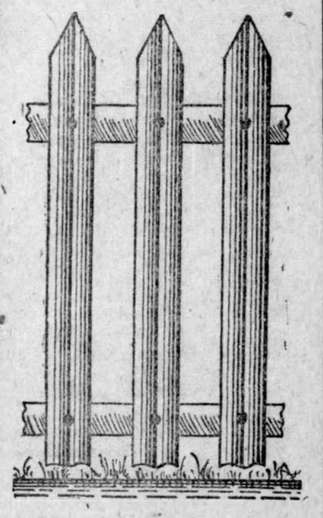

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FOR COTTON SPECULATION.

What you said exactly came true. I write below what you said?—
Quotations for the cotton rates,
4th higher than 3rd.
5th equal to 4th.
6th higher than 4th and 5th.
7th lower than 6th.
8th higher than 7th.
10th and 11th highest.
This came quite correct. Therefore I press you to follow this procedure and continue this daily. I am thankful to you for the telegram and the quotations stated in that also proved quite correct.

(Sd.) R. S. IYER.
Nagpur, (C. P.) 8—11—1924.

ORDER REPEATED.

I am really pleased to write that by God's grace your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send fully for the month of April.

(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHUTAN DABU.
Navsari, 10—3—25.

I was fortunate enough to have my life reading and I am proud to say that the details given therein exactly coincide with my fortune. This encouraged me to have one for 1925.

(Sd.) SEBASTIAO FRANCICO NORONHA
174, Second Floor, Bombay, 12—4—24.

I have gone through my life reading from you and I find the matter therein relates to my present destiny. To enlighten my doubtful and dark future shall thank you to send me my future 5 years' life reading.

(Sd.) E. C. MUKADAM.
Grant Road, Bombay, 4—2—24.

I have got my life reading for 1924 and I found it correct to the word. will be very glad if you send me my future for the year 1925.

(Sd.) BHIMA RAO, S.P., Ind., B.A., LL.B., c/o Jain Board
Kolhapur City, 28—5—24.

I got prepared from you last year my life reading and all the facts mentioned there have proved correct and exact. Now I again trouble you to prepare for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) IGPAL SINGH.
Sub-Inspector of Police.
Bahils, Betul Dist., 10—1—1924.

I am very much pleased with your accurate description of my Character and temperament and do sincerely hope that your forecast will turn out correct.

(Sd.) R. S. VYDHINATHA IYER,
Deputy Collector, Tirukoilur.
3—1—25.

This is to certify that T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Proprietor, H.A. Bureau, Valavanur, has predicted quite accurately the event of daughter's marriage and certain other events of my office quite accurately. His skill in answering questions in a sealed cover is something Godly.

(Sd.) V. NARASIMHA SARMA,
Sub-Registrar and Special Magistrate,
Valavanur, S. A.

PROVED CORRECT.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswar Iyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future. I wish him success.

(Sd.) W. C. Jolliffe,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay

I have gone through my life reading and I am eager to have the same for the coming year. Please be good enough send me my reading for 1925.

(Sd.) S. X. VAZ,
Dinshawmanlal, Jermananlal, Estate.
Dhobitalav, Bombay, 8—4—24.

Being satisfied by the life-reading of this year, I request you to furnish me with a copy for the year 1925.

(Sd.) J. R. O'NIEL.
Delisle Road, Lower Parel.

I have got my life reading for the present year 1924 and I will be very glad if you send the same for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) C. M. PAREKH.
Andheri P. O., Bombay, 9—12—1924.

I shall thank you to forward me my life-reading for the coming year. I have always found your readings to be accurate and exact.

(Sd.) SORAB N. PANDAY,
P. O. B. 340, Bombay 14—11—24.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer in Aroodam and Astrology. I am sure he is the best talented in the profession and he is fully confident of his calculations. I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.

(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM,
L. M. P.
Medical Practitioner. Renigunta.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl. of the Hanuman Astrological Bureau, Valavanur, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I have had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life reading by periods is really very interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIR BOOSHANAM,
T. S. Visvanatha Sroutigal,
Joint Sub-Registrar.
Villupuram, 11—8—25.

I have much pleasure in recommending M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl., famous world-known Astrologer of Valavanur, S. A. District in giving out correctly the past, present and future predictions. What all he has predicted for me concerning health, family and business affairs and every item turned out to be quite correct.

(Sd.) C. K. N. RAMANATHA IYER,
of Messrs. C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons.
Valavanur, 19—5—23.

I am very glad for the correct and prompt reply. I have to-day posted another cover of questions.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA IYER, C.T.C.,
S. I. Rly., Shoranur.

Your loving and wonderful letter was this day received with an astonishment and amusement of love towards you. I cannot express what I have in me and know it better.

As ordered I am sending you money for two talismans.

(Sd.) A. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR,
Retired Assistant Engineer.
Secunderabad, 5—10—19.

On reading your V. P., I find them accurate. Indeed the answers are wonderful and can only be considered to be the result of the Supernatural inspiration of Sree Hanuman.

(Sd.) P. SUBHA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader, Gooty, 5—5—22.

I am very glad to inform you the receipt of your letter of answers. I wondered to see the contents. All the matters are correct. I wish to have the Talisman. Send the same by V.P.P.

Sd.) P. GOPALARATHNAM IYENGAR,
Pleader, Vellore, 23—3—22.

I have gone through my life reading sent by you. What you predicted for Mannar Ramaswamy Pathar has turned out quite correct. I appreciate your Astrological Knowledge, too much. I request you to send me one for the coming year.

(Sd.) DEVAKI VENKATA KRISHNA CHETTY.
Proprietor, Messrs. Krishna & Co.,
Madras, 31—10—24.

UP-TO-DATE.

Last year I had my life reading from you and that was to my entire satisfaction. I request you to send me one for the year '25.

(Sd.) R. C. ECORALAWALLA,
Cash Office, Princess Dock,
Bombay, 22—12—24.

I am thankful to you for receiving the replies to all my questions. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the same and beg most respectfully to state that the replies were correct to all my questions in a closed cover (vide your No. 745 of 25th ultimo).

(Sd.) R. V. SATHE,
400, Shanwarpeth,
Poona City.
4th February, 1926.

RECEIVED A LIFE

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H.
Magistrate, Kandhkot, Sind.

I am thankful to you for the answer which you have sent us to the six questions put by me. The answers given tally with the questions.

(Sd.) BABU PRASHAD,
District and Sessions Judge, Bharatapur.

I appreciate your predictions. If you suggest a remedy I will be thankful.

(Sd.) K. L. VENKATA RAO, B.A., B.L.
District Munsif,
Kavali, Nellore District.

Received your answer cover with my sealed cover intact. The answers tally with the questions.

(Sd.) K. S. VENKATACHALAM IYER,
District Munsiff, Tanjore.

ALWAYS ACCURATE

I beg to inform you that your life reading gave me all sureness. Will you send me another one book of future reference to next year.

(Sd.) R. SILVALOBO NORTON.
Agent, Makinnon Mackenzie,
Karachi, 27—9—24.

I request you to be good enough to send me the life reading for the coming year. I beg to say I am very much satisfied with yours of the current year.

(Sd.) L. H. FERNANDZ,
Mavalikara, Travancore, 8—10—1924.

Kindly be as good as to send me my life reading for the next year. I am satisfied with yours of the past year.

(Sd.) P. A. D. LIMA.

I got my life reading from you and I found the same to be very useful to me for the complete year 1924. So I am asking you again to send my annual life reading for the year 1925.

(Sd.) KAIKOBAD S. MALABARWALLA,
Bombay, 25—10—24.

I am very much obliged to you for the answers to my queries. Innumerable thanks for you for having suggested the use of Sree Hanuman's Talisman.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUPA KANSHALA,
Professor.
Ambala City, The Punjab.

Last year I had my life reading from you. I request you to be good enough to send by V.P.P., a similar reading for the coming year.

(Sd.) C. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 13—9—24.

WONDERFUL THOUGHT READER.

I was completely satisfied with the accuracy of the replies and I am anxious to send you money for the Talisman. Send one year life reading.

(Sd.) K. R. UPADYE, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Bombay.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I keep good and sound health after putting on your Talisman. I also inform you that the Almighty has favoured me with a male child.

(Sd.) GHELABHAI ATMARAM SHETH,
Hansore. (Via) Ankleshwar.

I was satisfied with your replies and having full faith in the divine power of Sree Hanumanjee and full confidence in your words, I have ventured to send the amount. Soon send Talisman.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAL N. ADHYARN,
Messrs. Patel Trivedi and Co.,
Ahmedabad.

As per your advice I have your Sarva Karya Sidhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU,
Chief Inspector. The Standard Oil Co.

Your clairvoyance is really wonderful and I cannot but admire your power of reading questions under a sealed cover. Answer tally with the questions. Wish you every success.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A., M.R.A.S.,
Head Master, Rohtak.

Many thanks for the answers. It is a wonder how you could guess my questions without opening the sealed cover. One of your predictions regarding the Viceroy's Cup winner has been fulfilled as I see from to-day's papers.

(Sd.) SWERT C. BANERJEE,
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

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M'sieu, our hurry and bustle, you say? Poof! Actuellement, we are always in the good time. Me, I am a man of business but also am I in time for the theatre, the meal the bottle of wine with an old friend—eh bien!—even for the little affaire—the meeting of Babette, Jacqueline, Desiree—one must not be of the late.

I saw his point—and his watch. And believe me, people, there's a lot of horse-sense about a man who carries a West End Watch even though he does come from the Gay City.

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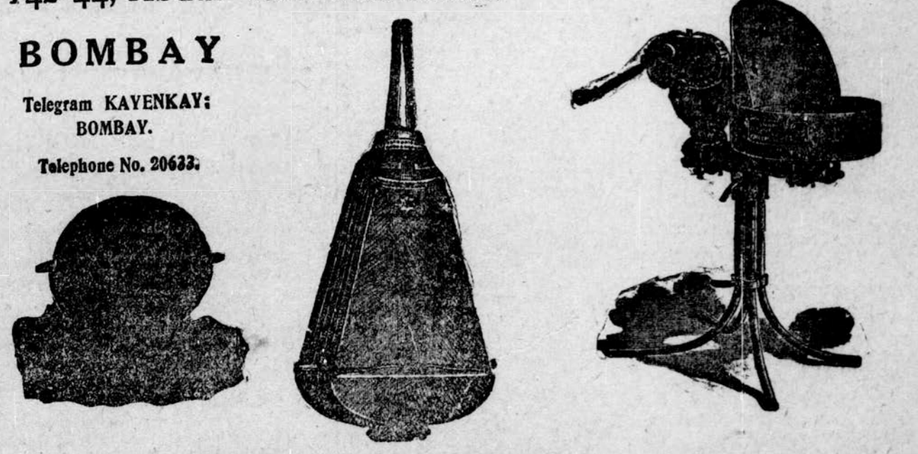

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P KAPADIA, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.